AW REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LIMITED.
24, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Capital £400,000
Debentures and Debenture Stock £208,130
REVERSIONS BOUGHT. LOANS MADE THEREON.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had at the Society's Offices.
W. OSCAR NASH, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

HE LAW GUARANTEE AND TRUST SOCIETY, LIMITED,
FULLY SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - £2,000,000
PAID-UP AND ON CALL - - - - £200,000
RESERVES - - - - - - - £180,000
IDELITY GUARANTEES OF ALL KINDS. ADMINISTRATION AND LUNACY BONDS. MORTGAGE, DEBENTURE, LICENSE, AND CONTINGENCY INSURANCE. TRUSTERSHIPS FOR DEBENTURE-HOLDERS, &C.
AD OFFICE: 49, Chancery-lane, W.C. | CITY OFFICE: 56, Moorgate-street, E.C.

THE COLONIAL COLLEGE AND TRAINING FARMS,
HOLLESLEY BAY, SUFFOLK.
Full information from the DIRECTOR at above address, or from Mr. ODFREY JOHNSON, 8, Victoria-street, Westminster.

X *IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS* X
In Drawing LEASES or MORTGAGES of
LICENSED PROPERTY
To see that the Insurance Covenants include a policy covering the risk of LOSS OR FORFEITURE OF THE LICENSE.
Suitable clauses, settled by Counsel, can be obtained on application to
THE LICENSES INSURANCE CORPORATION AND GUARANTEE FUND, LIMITED,
24, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mortgages Guaranteed on Licensed Properties promptly, without special valuation and at low rates.

EGAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
10, FLEET STREET, LONDON.
FREE,
SIMPLE,
THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
AND
SECURE.
UNDS - - - - £3,900,000. INCOME - - - £467,000.
EARLY BUSINESS (1901) £1,663,159. BUSINESS IN FORCE - £13,900,000.
TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Earl HALSBURY (Lord High Chancellor of England).
The Hon. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.
His Honour Judge BACON.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.
RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq., J.P.
DIRECTORS.
acon, His Honour Judge.
arvey, The Right Hon. Lord.
enne, Henry Bargrave, Esq., K.C.
lis-Danvers, Edmund Henry, Esq.
inch, Arthur J., Esq.
yre, Geo. Edgar, Esq.
arth, The Right Hon. Sir Richard, K.C.
eeley, C. E. H. Chadwyck, Esq., K.C.
ohnson, Charles P., Esq.
ekewich, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
erman, Henry Chauncy, Esq.
Mathew, The Right Hon. Lord Justice.
Meek, A. Grant, Esq. (Devizes).
Mellor, The Right Hon. John W., K.C., M.P.
Morrell, Frederic P., Esq. (Oxford).
Pennington, Richard, Esq., J.P.
Rawle, Thomas, Esq.
Saltwell, Wm. Henry, Esq.
Tweedie, R. W., Esq.
Williams, Romer, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Williams, William, Esq

VOL. XLVI., No. 32.

The Solicitors' Journal and Reporter.

LONDON, JUNE 7, 1902.

*** The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected contributions, and copies should be kept of all articles sent by writers who are not on the regular staff of the JOURNAL.

All letters intended for publication in the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

Contents.

CURRENT TOPICS 543
RELEASES AND WITHDRAWALS AS PART OF A SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT WITH CREDITORS 548
REVIEWS 547
SOME COUNTY COURT STATISTICS 547
CORRESPONDENCE 548
NEW ORDERS, &C. 549
LAW SOCIETIES 552
THE CITY OF LONDON AND COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF TITLE 555
LEGAL NEWS 555
COURT PAPERS 555
WINDING UP NOTICES 559
CREDITORS' NOTICES 559
BANKRUPTCY NOTICES 560

Cases Reported this Week.

In the Solicitors' Journal.

Aerators (Lim.) v. Tollit and Others ... 551
Ellen Jane Pinney (Deceased), Re. Pinney v. Pinney ... 552
James Mann Williamson (Deceased), In the Goods of ... 552
McMurdo, Re. Penfield v. McMurdo 550
Morris v. Northern Employers' Mutual Indemnity Co. (Lim.) ... 550
The National Bank of Wales, Re ... 551
Wightwick v. Pope and Others ... 550

In the Weekly Reporter.

Aldam's Settled Estates, In re ... 500
Bailey & Co. v. Clark, Son, & Morland (Limited) ... 511
Duke of Cleveland's Settled Estates, In re, and In re The Settled Land Acts, 1882-1890 ... 508
Elliott v. Garrett ... 504
Kaye v. Kaye ... 499
London County Council v. Attorney-General and Others ... 497
Minister & Co. v. Apperley and Others 510
Skene v. Cook ... 508
Stephens v. The Mysore Reefs (Kangundy) Mining Co. (Limited) ... 509

CURRENT TOPICS.

WE PRINT elsewhere another notice under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, admitting to the category of trustee investments certain South Australian Stocks. It will be remembered that certain Canadian and New Zealand and Ceylon Stocks have been previously added to the list.

SIR ALBERT ROLLIT, M.P., has been nominated to succeed the Right Hon. Sir HENRY FOWLER, G.C.S.I., M.P., as president of the Incorporated Law Society for the year commencing in July, and Mr. GRAY HILL, of Liverpool, as vice-president, in succession to Sir ALBERT ROLLIT. The annual general meeting will be held on the 18th of July, for the election of the president, vice-president, and Council, and for general purposes.

THE COUNCIL of the Incorporated Law Society, at its meeting on Friday in last week, considered the question of a meeting being held in London in Coronation year, as was the case in 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. But this is found to be quite impracticable owing to the rebuilding operations proceeding at the society's hall in Chancery-lane, which cannot be completed before the spring of next year. It has, therefore, been determined that the president and Council will entertain at dinner in the autumn the presidents of the provincial law societies and other legal guests, for which purpose it will be possible to find room in the existing building even in its present condition; and that any more general gathering of the members of the society shall be postponed until the completion of the new buildings, which will, of course, be appropriately celebrated.

IT WILL be seen from the report of the meeting of the Court of Common Council of the City of London which we print elsewhere, that the corporation, acting on the petition of a large number of owners of land in the City, have resolved to continue a strenuous resistance to the extension of compulsory registration of title to such land. A petition is to be presented by the corporation to the King in Council praying that an order may be made excluding the City from the operation of the Land

Transfer Act, 1897. It has been repeatedly stated, and was restated in the petition presented to the Court of Common Council, that on the passing of that Act an assurance was given that it would not be applied to the City against the wishes of the landowners, and it is difficult to see how their wish that the Act should not be applied could be more clearly manifested than by the recent proceedings. As we have previously remarked, there is a disposition on the part of the authorities to play fast and loose with the pledges on the strength of which the Bill was passed into law. It remains to be seen whether the undertaking given to the City will be deliberately disregarded.

We print elsewhere a set of draft Rules of the Supreme Court, which are intended to remove various inconveniences which have been discovered in the working of the existing rules, especially in view of the overriding provisions of order 30. The first draft rule proposes an emendation of ord. 13, r. 5, the necessity for which was shewn last year by the case of *Eyre* v. *Eyre* (45 Solicitors' Journal, 653). The rule regulates the procedure upon default of appearance in cases where "the writ is indorsed with a claim for detention of goods and pecuniary damages, or either of them," and allows the plaintiff to have interlocutory judgment with a writ of inquiry to assess "the value of the goods and the damages, or the damages only, as the case may be." It is possible to contend that the rule is confined to actions of detinue, and in the above case Bucknill, J., seems to have been of this opinion, though he declined to interfere with the established practice, which treats the rule as applying to any claim for pecuniary damages, and dealt with the case on another ground. Another doubt raised by that case was whether it was possible for the defendant to obtain delivery of a statement of claim after judgment and before the assessment of damages. Both these points are dealt with by the draft rule, and rule 5 as altered will apply to cases where the writ is indorsed with a claim for "pecuniary damages only, or for detention of goods with or without a claim for pecuniary damages," and power is expressly conferred on the court or a judge to "order a statement of claim or particulars to be filed before any assessment of damages." But an error in the drafting, which is obvious on comparing the existing rule with the amendment, shews that it will be safer to redraft the rule and then enact it afresh in its altered form. We may add that the drafting of the rules in other places also requires revision.

The third of the draft rules amends ord. 20, r. 1, in a manner which has been rendered necessary by various changes in procedure since the rule was introduced. The rule regulates the delivery of statements of claim, but much of it has been rendered obsolete by the procedure under order 30. Of the five sub-sections, only the first, which prohibits the delivery of statements of claim where the writ is specially indorsed, is to remain, and the remainder are replaced by the single provision that, subject to ord. 13, r. 12—apparently ord. 13, r. 5, as amended should also be mentioned—as to filing a statement of claim where there is no appearance, no statement of claim shall be delivered save where it is ordered under order 30 on the summons for directions or under ord. 18A, r. 3, where the plaintiff has in the writ given notice of trial without pleadings. A new sub-section specifies twenty-one days from the date of the order as the time for delivering a statement of claim unless a time is specified in the order. A series of alterations are proposed also in order 21 with reference to the delivery of defence with a view to harmonizing the procedure, and order 23 is redrafted so as, except in Admiralty actions, to exclude delivery of a reply unless it is ordered, and to make the necessary alterations consequent upon this change. Ord. 30, r. 1, which requires the plaintiff in general to take out a summons for directions, has been redrafted, chiefly, it would seem, with a view to simplifying the procedure in regard to applications for judgment under order 14. On applications for judgment under order 14, just as now on applications by the defendant for a statement of claim under order 18A, the judge will be empowered to deal with the application as if the plaintiff had been entitled to take out, and had taken out, a summons for directions. The summons is also made more effectual by an alteration of rule 2 which extends its scope beyond interlocutory proceedings in the action to the whole course of the action, both before and after trial. An alteration in ord. 36, r. 1, deprives the plaintiff of the power of naming the place of trial and leaves this to be fixed "in every action in every division" by the court or a judge. And changes are made in order 45 so as to facilitate the recovery of the costs of garnishee proceedings.

Stands and erections for the purpose of viewing the processions on the occasion of the Coronation may now be seen in great numbers in London, and large sums are asked for and paid as the price of seats upon these stands. Few persons bestow a thought upon the risk of an accident owing to the fall of a stand, or what would be the remedy of any person injured by such an accident. The case of *Francis* v. *Cockrell* (L. R. 5 Q. B. 184, 501) has, of course, decided that an action may be maintained against anyone who causes a building to be erected for viewing a public exhibition and admits persons on payment of money to a seat in the building, where the building is negligently and improperly constructed, and one of the seatholders is injured in consequence. But how is the seatholder to ascertain who are the persons who have caused the stand to be erected? It may be that the seats are offered to the public by a person or persons described as "The Regal and Constitutional Association" or "The Trafalgar-square and Strand Syndicate." The seatholder pays his money as soon as he has satisfied himself that the seat is a suitable one, and makes no inquiries as to the names of the persons from whom he has hired the seat. If it becomes necessary for him to take legal proceedings, how is he to obtain a disclosure of the names and addresses of the persons who caused the stand to be erected, or on whose account the money which he paid was received. We are afraid that we cannot afford him much assistance, and can only suggest that, before paying his money, he should obtain a sufficient description of the person bound to perform the contract made with him and not leave it to be ascertained by inquiry afterwards.

A case of rather an unusual character came before the police magistrate at Stratford a few days ago. The defendant was charged with stealing horsehair, and the evidence shewed that the hair was cut from the tails of a number of horses while they were grazing upon a rifle range at Ilford. Some doubt seems to have arisen as to whether the case was one of larceny, for the charge was altered to one of malicious injury, under which the defendant was duly convicted. There seems, however, to be authority for treating the case as one of larceny. In *Rex* v. *Martin* (1 Leach 191) the prisoner was indicted for feloniously stealing twenty pounds weight of wool, and it appeared by the evidence that he had pulled the wool from the bodies of sixteen lambs whilst they were living. The property being taken from the bodies of living animals, a doubt arose whether it was the subject of larceny. The judges were of opinion that the offence was proved, the principle they went upon being that when larceny may be committed of the thing itself it may also be committed of the produce of that thing, therefore it is no larceny at common law to gather and carry away the fruit from a tree which is growing, because from its adherence to the soil it is not larceny to steal the tree itself. Reference may also be made to the case of stealing milk from a cow. We cannot remember any case where anyone was charged in a criminal court with wrongfully cutting off the hair of a human being with the object of selling it as an article of value. But according to the reasoning in *Rex* v. *Martin* the offence would not amount to larceny. The offender, however, need not go unpunished, for it has been held to be an actionable wrong to cut off the hair of the plaintiff against his will, inasmuch as it constitutes an assault, and such an assault could no doubt be the subject of criminal proceedings. When the property taken is of trifling value, much

must depend upon the special circumstances, and in a criminal court there must be clear and satisfactory evidence of the evil disposition of the defendant. This observation, however, applies to all cases of larceny.

We print elsewhere a letter from a correspondent which raises a question as to the distribution of the estate of an intestate who has left a widow, but no next-of-kin. Under such circumstances one-half of the estate goes to the widow, and it has been held that she is not entitled to the whole on the ground that the statutory gift of the other half to the next-of-kin cannot take effect. The other half goes to the Crown as *bona vacantia*: *Cave* v. *Roberts* (8 Sim. 214). The question remains as to the date at which the Crown can safely deal with that half on the footing that there are no next-of-kin. Assuming that administration was granted to the Crown's nominee, then the provision of section 13 of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 38 would apply, and no action could be brought on the part of the next-of-kin save within twenty years of the time when a present right to receive the share of the estate accrued to some person capable of giving a discharge for or release of the same. It was suggested in *Read* v. *Fenn* (14 W. R. 704) that this limitation did not apply in respect of assets retained by an administrator in his own hands, but this is erroneous. The administrator is not a trustee for the next-of-kin so as to exclude the operation of the statute (see *per* Chitty, J., in *Re Johnson*, 29 Ch. D., p. 973); and assuming the next-of-kin to have been of full age at the death of the intestate they would be barred in twenty years. It is singular that this limitation has never been reduced to twelve years in accordance with the change made by section 8 of the Real Property Limitation Act, 1874, with respect to legacies. But it is to be noticed that time only runs so soon as a present right to receive accrues to a person capable of giving a discharge, and hence a further period has to be allowed for the possibility of the next-of-kin or some one of them being under age: *Piggott* v. *Jefferson* (12 Sim. 26). So that in strictness the statute does not seem to be a theoretically safe bar to the claims of unknown next-of-kin till after some forty-one years, although doubtless the period of thirty-three years referred to by our correspondent might, in the absence of any special circumstances, be regarded as practically sufficient.

According to the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Arnot* v. *United African Lands* (*Limited*) (49 W. R. 322; 1901, 1 Ch. 518), the provision of section 51 of the Companies Act, 1862, that, in the absence of a demand for a poll, a declaration of the chairman that a resolution has been carried is to be "conclusive evidence" of the fact, is to be taken in its obvious meaning, and the court cannot go behind the resolution and receive evidence of what actually took place at the meeting. The decision approved that of Cozens-Hardy, J., in the previous year in *Re Hadleigh Castle Gold Mines* (1900, 2 Ch. 419), where he pointed out that to allow evidence of the actual circumstances to outweigh the chairman's declaration would be equivalent to substituting in section 51 the word "sufficient" for "conclusive." But in the recent case of *Re Caratel* (*New*) *Mines* (*Limited*) (*Times*, 4th inst.) Buckley, J., has made an exception where the chairman's declaration is founded upon an erroneous inference from figures which he himself announces. According to the report, the chairman, after putting a resolution for voluntary winding up, said: "Those in favour, 6; those against, 23; but there are 200 voting by proxy, and I declare the resolution carried as required by Act of Parliament." Now this, of course, was on the face of it bad, for proxies are not entitled to be counted on a show of hands, and no demand was made for a poll. Hence Buckley, J., held that as the chairman had himself given numbers which shewed his declaration to be wrong, the declaration could not be treated as conclusive for the purpose of the section. This is common sense, but whether it is in accordance with the words of section 51 is not so clear. The real question seems to be, What was the chairman's declaration? If it was simply the final words of what he said, then these were conclusive, and no evidence of how he arrived at the result was admissible. Evidence of what the chairman said seems to be as little admissible as evidence of anything else that occurred at the meeting. Possibly, however, as the chairman announced the figures, the whole of what he said—the announcement of the figures and the inference from them—is to be treated as the declaration, and then the real declaration is to be taken from the figures. This is to strain the meaning of "declaration," but it seems to give the most satisfactory explanation of the matter.

Can a prosecutor appeal against the acquittal of the defendant by a court of summary jurisdiction? That is a question which has been asked more than once, and about which there has been some doubt and confusion, but the answer to which is made fairly clear by the decision of a Divisional Court in the recent case of *Stokes* v. *Mitcheson* (1902, 1 K. B. 857). Now there are many ways in which the decision of a court of summary jurisdiction may be appealed against. By an appeal to quarter sessions the whole matter may be re-opened, and the findings of the lower court, either of fact or of law, may be reviewed and overruled. An appeal to quarter sessions, however, only lies where the right of appeal is expressly given by statute, and a very large number of statutes give this right. As a rule, however, the right of appeal is given against a conviction alone, and not against an acquittal. In *Reg.* v. *The Justices of the County of London* (39 W. R. 11, 25 Q. B. D. 357) the proceedings were taken under the Highway Act, 1835, for the alleged obstruction of a highway. The summons was dismissed, and the informant appealed to quarter sessions, which decided that it had no jurisdiction to hear an appeal against an acquittal. The question was, therefore, brought before the High Court by an application for a *mandamus* to the quarter sessions to hear the appeal, but the application was refused. Lord Coleridge, C.J., expressed a strong opinion that, the proceedings being in their nature criminal, the general principle of law applied that a person who has been once acquitted shall not be vexed a second time, unless the Legislature has clearly made an exception to the rule in any particular case. He did not think that the section of the Highway Act which gives a right of appeal contained any such exception. There are, however, a very few Acts which do establish exceptions. For example, the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, gives a right of appeal to quarter sessions to any person who "thinks himself aggrieved by the dismissal of a complaint." But apart from the appeal to quarter sessions, there is the appeal from a court of summary jurisdiction to the High Court by a case stated, and here the matter stands on quite another footing. Here the appeal is on a point of law only, and the findings of fact by the justices cannot be questioned. This right of appeal depends mainly on section 2 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1857, and on section 33 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879. The former section provides that after the determination of any complaint or information by justices "either party to the proceeding" may apply to the justices to state a case, if dissatisfied with the determination as erroneous in point of law. The latter section gives "any person aggrieved" the right to apply for a case to be stated on the ground that the determination of the justices is erroneous in point of law; and provides, further, that the provisions of the Act of 1857 shall apply to a case stated under this section. In *Stokes* v. *Mitcheson*, which was an appeal by case stated against an acquittal, it was argued for the defendant that the later Act modifies the right of a prosecutor to appeal, as "person aggrieved" does not necessarily include an unsuccessful prosecutor. The court, however, refused to accept the argument, holding that the right of appeal given to "either party" by the older Act has not been in any way cut down by the later Act. It is difficult to dispute the correctness of this decision, and the question as to the right of appeal against an acquittal seems to be now clearly settled.

A meeting of the Society of Comparative Legislation will be held at the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland-avenue, on Friday, the 13th of June, 1902, at 4.30 p.m., at which an address will be delivered by Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., on "The Constitution of the Empire and the Development of its Councils." The Right Hon. Lord Davey will preside.

RELEASES AND WITHDRAWALS AS PART OF A SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT WITH CREDITORS.

I.

THE limits and conditions under which debts may be released and proofs withdrawn by creditors so as to enable a debtor, who has had a receiving order made against him, to submit a scheme of arrangements of his affairs in satisfaction of his debts to his creditors, which shall at the same time be acceptable to them, and also gain the sanction of the court, are but little understood, and it cannot be said that the two most recent decisions on the subject, *Re E. A. B.* (50 W. R. 229) and *Re Baines*, have put the matter on an entirely clear or satisfactory basis, either from the point of view of creditors or of public policy. In fact, the decision in *Re E. A. B.* on one point may lead to most mischievous results, which the court saw and endeavoured to avoid by express words in *Re Baines*.

In considering this question, the purpose for which releases of debts and withdrawals of proofs by creditors are given must be borne in mind. The Bankruptcy Act, 1890, s. 3, which now governs the practice in schemes of arrangement by debtors after receiving order, provides, in effect, by subsection 9, that the court shall refuse to approve the proposal for a scheme in all cases in which, if it were an application for a discharge, the court would be obliged to refuse, suspend, or attach conditions to the discharge, unless the scheme provides reasonable security for payment of not less than 7s. 6d. in the pound on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate. The practice of the bankruptcy court, since this enactment was passed, in dealing with schemes submitted for its sanction, has not been uniform. It is often an essential factor in any scheme where 7s. 6d. in the pound has to be found that family or friendly creditors should agree to withdraw their proofs and release their debts in order that the scheme may shew on the face of it 7s. 6d. in the pound payable to all the debtor's creditors whose debts have been proved, including disputed proofs, unless some steps have previously been taken by the debtor to get rid of disputed proofs. In considering whether the scheme provides reasonable security for 7s. 6d. in the pound upon the unsecured "provable debts," some registrars have sanctioned schemes which have only provided for 7s. 6d. in the pound on all debts actually provable at the time when the scheme came up for approval by the court, and have excluded, in making the necessary calculation, the proofs of those creditors who, previous to that date, have withdrawn their proofs and released their debts, subject only to being satisfied that the withdrawal and release are absolute and unconditional, and has not been obtained by any secret arrangement made with or undue advantage given to the withdrawing creditor by the debtor, directly or indirectly. This has been the predominating rule of practice, but some registrars have considered that, having regard to the words of the Act, "unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate," the court had no discretion to sanction schemes of which such withdrawals formed part, because provable debts meant "debts provable at the date of the receiving order," and subsequent withdrawals or releases could not affect the question.

This question of withdrawals has come from time to time before the Court of Appeal in an indirect way, and the tendency has been rather to hold that such withdrawals could not be used in order to enable the debtor to fulfil the requirement of the section for the provision of reasonable security for 7s. 6d. in the pound on all unsecured debts. In *Re Burr* (9 Morrell 133) FRY, L.J., without deciding the point, expressed great doubt upon it. On the the other hand, in *Re Thurlow* (43 W. R. 403), an instance of a scheme in which such withdrawals formed a prominent feature, no exception was taken to them and the case was decided on another point. Moreover, it is significant that in the analogous cases of discharge, in which the court is bound to refuse or suspend the discharge in cases in which the assets are not of a value equal to ten shillings in the pound on the amount of the unsecured liabilities, the practice has been, in estimating whether the assets are of such value, to exclude all withdrawals of proofs and released debts: *Re Utley* (17 T. L. R. 349).

It was in this state of the practice that *Re E. A. B.* (*supra*) came before the Court of Appeal. In that case certain creditors had withdrawn their proofs and absolutely released their claims, and the schedule provided the necessary security for 7s. 6d. in the pound on the amount of the unsecured liabilities excluding those claims. The registrar sanctioned the scheme, and thereupon a creditor appealed, on the ground that the scheme did not provide the necessary security on all the provable debts, and also on the ground that the withdrawals were not absolute and unconditional, but obtained by inducements held out to the withdrawing creditors by which they would obtain more than the 7s. 6d. provided by the scheme. The court considered the whole question of withdrawals. "Debts provable" it held meant provable when the scheme came up for approval by the court, because a debt which had been absolutely released could in no sense be considered an existing debt for any purpose; and upon the main question of the propriety of such withdrawals for the express purpose of enabling the debtor to find sufficient security to provide 7s. 6d. in the pound, the court seems to have entertained no doubt. It also dealt with the principle upon which inducements may be offered to withdrawing creditors. One of the grounds on which the scheme was attacked was that the withdrawals had been induced by an arrangement by which payment to the withdrawing creditors was secured by a declaration of trust by the debtor's brother, under which they probably would get something more than the 7s. 6d. payable under the composition scheme. It appeared that this arrangement was one entirely between the debtor's brother and the withdrawing creditors, and that the debtor himself was no party to it and had no knowledge of it. It is difficult to see how withdrawals in such circumstances can be said to infringe the main principle of all schemes of this kind that the creditors must all be put on an equal footing. There seems to be no reason whatever, if withdrawals are allowable at all, why a third party, a friend or relative of the debtor, should not induce withdrawals by paying certain creditors in full even, if he pleases, provided only that the money really comes out of his own pocket and not indirectly out of the debtor's, and provided also that the fact of such an arrangement is not kept secret, because the creditors who have to decide whether or not they shall accept the scheme are entitled to have the fullest disclosure of every material fact relating to the debtor's affairs. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, L.J., went so far as to say that the debtor ought not to know or be a party to such an arrangement. But it is difficult to see why, so long as the fullest disclosure is made to the other creditors, the debtor should not arrange such withdrawals himself. There may be special circumstances which may make the rest of the creditors willing that the withdrawing creditors should get more than they. Just as under a deed of arrangement with creditors outside the Act, it is very usual to insert a clause giving power to the trustee to settle with dissentient creditors by payment in full or at a higher rate, and all creditors who assent to the deed are bound by such clause, and also a clause avoiding the release if the debtor make any secret arrangement with any creditor. The principle in both cases is the same. All creditors must come in on an equal footing, but it is perfectly open to the creditors actually taking the benefit of the scheme to sanction the preferential treatment of other creditors. As VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, L.J., very pertinently remarked, in the course of the argument in *Re E. A. B.*, the question whether or no the scheme should be accepted is primarily for the creditors. The court merely requires before giving its sanction to be satisfied that the statutory requirements have been satisfied, and that the scheme is not objectionable on grounds of public policy. It will not, however, blindly sanction the scheme merely because the creditors are in favour of it and the official receiver reports in its favour. Still less is it conclusive that the schemes provide the necessary security for 7s. 6d. in the pound. That fact merely fulfils a condition precedent to the court's being able to entertain the scheme at all: *Re Burr* (*supra*).

(*To be continued.*)

The list of selected candidates for the town clerkship of the borough of Leicester, the commencing salary of which is £1,000 a year, has been, says the *Daily Mail*, reduced to three—viz., Mr. Hampton Capnall, town clerk of Rotherham; Mr. Hiley, deputy town clerk of Birmingham; and Mr. Jarratt, town clerk of Southport.

SOME COUNTY COURT STATISTICS.

The continued popularity of the county courts of England and Wales is fully verified by the figures contained in the Return of Civil Judicial Statistics, 1900, compiled by Master John Macdonell, C.B., and recently presented to both Houses of Parliament. From this instructive document, which the exigencies of space preclude our doing full justice to, it appears that there are at present 54 county court circuits, comprising 543 places where courts are regularly held, and that the grand total of populations of all the circuits is no less than twenty-nine millions. To four of these circuits —namely, Nos. 6, 14, 21, and 43, which comprise Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, and part of Middlesex—two judges each are assigned, while none of the remaining circuits possess more than one judge. As some indication of the industry exhibited in the county courts, it may be mentioned that their sittings, for the year 1900, reached a total of 9,997, of which only 594 were before deputy judges. Most of the cases disposed of were tried without a jury, while no less than 366,706 were determined before registrars, who, it will be remembered, possess under the County Courts Act, 1886, jurisdiction to determine, by leave of the judge, undefended cases, and also, where the parties consent, disputed claims not exceeding £2 (sections 90 and 92).

As regards the volume of business transacted in the county courts, during the year in question, the number of plaints issued amounted to 1,180,908, while, of other proceedings, there were more than 16,000. These figures shew a considerable increase over those comprised by the year 1899, with which they favourably compare in nearly all respects. On the other hand, it is to be noticed that the equity business of the county courts, without exhibiting any serious diminution, certainly does not indicate that rapid development which characterizes other branches of county court jurisdiction. These, it need hardly be stated, have multiplied considerably since the year 1846, when the present county courts were established, and now comprise both exclusive and concurrent jurisdiction under various special statutes too numerous and likewise unnecessary to mention. It is, however, evident that, notwithstanding the increase of responsible work thus imposed by the Legislature upon the county courts, their efficiency as courts for the recovery of small debts has in no way been impaired, since, of the total number of plaints actually issued in the year 1900, the immense proportion were for amounts not exceeding £20.

Of the number of judgment debtors committed in that year for non-payment of the sums awarded against them in the county courts, 7,899 were, it appears, imprisoned, while over 176,000 warrants of commitment were made, and only 129,082 were actually issued. These statistics demonstrate pretty clearly that, while the jurisdiction conferred upon the county courts by the Debtors Act, 1869, is by no means lapsing into desuetude, it is tenderly though firmly exercised in all cases, in the interest both of debtors and creditors.

Turning finally to the *derivative* jurisdiction of the county courts, we notice that no less than 1,658 actions, representing claims to the amount of nearly £80,000, were remitted to the county courts from the High Court; while, on the other hand, it may be of interest in this connection to state that only eleven actions appear to have been removed in the year under consideration from those courts to the High Court.

The annual dinner of the Hardwicke Society will be held at Hotel Cecil, on Tuesday, the 8th of July next, at 7 for 7.30 p.m., to meet the Representatives of the Colonies at the Coronation, the majority of whom have already accepted the invitation of the society to be its guests upon this occasion. Amongst those who have already intimated their intention to be present are: The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Viscount Knutsford, the Earl of Desart, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Davey, Lord Justice Mathew, Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy, Mr. Justice Wills, Mr. Justice Lawrance, Mr. Justice Barnes, Mr. Justice Kennedy, Mr. Justice Byrne, Mr. Justice Darling, Mr. Justice Buckley, Mr. Justice Jelf, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, the Common Serjeant, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Treasurer of Gray's-inn. Tickets can be obtained of the president, 2, New-square, Lincoln's-inn; the vice-president, 3, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, or either of the honorary secretaries.

REVIEWS.

OPEN SPACES.

The Preservation of Open Spaces, and of Footpaths and Other Rights of Way. A Practical Treatise on the Law of the Subject. By Sir Robert Hunter, M.A., Solicitor to the Post Office. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Eyre & Spottiswoode.

The importance to the public of preserving open spaces and rights of way may be said to be commensurate with the difficulty with which public rights can be legally established. An instance may be taken from Sir Robert Hunter's interesting chapter on village greens. A village green may be saved from the hand of the incloser provided the villagers can prove a local custom for them to use it for purposes of recreation. "So long ago as the time of Charles II., a custom 'that all the inhabitants of a vill, time out of memory, had used to dance on a certain close at all times of the year at their free will for their recreation,' was held to be valid, the court sententiously observing that 'it is necessary for inhabitants to have their recreations'" (p. 207, referring to *Abbott* v. *Weekly*, 1 Lev. 176). But should the evidence go to show that the general public have enjoyed the privilege equally with the villagers, then the custom is bad. To be valid it must be limited to the inhabitants of a particular district. In practice the restriction places a great difficulty in the way of resisting inclosure, and where feasible it is desirable, as Sir Robert Hunter points out, to endeavour to establish rights of common on the green and base the resistance on these. Much interesting matter will found also in the chapter on roadside wastes. When these are at the side of main roads the county council have power to safeguard them under section 11 of the Local Government Act, 1888. In other cases this duty is imposed on district councils by section 26 of the Local Government Act, 1894. "It shall be the duty," says the latter Act, "of every district council . . . to prevent any unlawful encroachment on any roadside waste within their district." But it is apprehended that an enroachment is only unlawful when the public have a right of way over the waste, and this raises a question which is often one of great difficulty. The rule established by *R.* v. *Wright* (3 B. & Ad. 681) and *R.* v. *United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Co.* (6 L. T. 378) seemed to be that where a metalled road was bordered by strips of grass land, the public highway extended right across from fence to fence, but since the recent cases of *Neeld* v. *Hendon Urban District* (81 L. T. 405), and *Countess of Belmore* v. *Kent County Council* (49 W. R. 459; 1901, 1 Ch. 873) much doubt has been thrown on the universality of the rule, and it would seem that, except in very clear cases—where the fences run parallel to the road at a moderate distance, and the roadside strips are level—every case must stand on its own merits and be judged by such indications as there may be of dedication to the public. Sir Robert Hunter seeks to minimize the effect of this new departure, and the chapter is specially useful for the large number of cases discussed which are not in the reports ordinarily available The work is a very complete and practical treatise on the subjec. with which it deals.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS.

The Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1901, with Introduction and Notes. By Sir Hugh Owen, G.C.B., Barrister-at-Law. Nineteenth Edition. Knight & Co.

This book has been a standard work for many years, and the nineteenth edition fully keeps up the high degree of excellence attained by its predecessors. The author's long official experience enables him to deal with points of practical administration in a way which would be impossible to a mere lawyer, while his knowledge of the legal aspect of his subject and his lucidity of expression make his notes upon the statutes and decided cases all that the practitioner can desire. The pity of it is that some parts of the book are likely to become obsolete even sooner than is the case with most text-books. The Education Bill is in committee, and it might have been well to have deferred the issue of this edition until it has become law. We hope that there will be a supplement from the same pen dealing with the new measure. All existing Acts relating to the subject are set out and fully annotated, and the collection of regulations, codes, and orders will be very useful. The index is good, and the case law is brought thoroughly up-to-date.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Sanitary Inspector's Guide. A Practical Treatise on the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so far as they Affect the Inspector of Nuisances. By Henry Lemmoin-Cannon, Surveyor, Certificated Inspector of Nuisances. P. S. King & Son.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

[*To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.*]

Sir,—I quite agree with all your correspondent, "A Member of the Incorporated Law Society," says in your last issue. His suggestion as to a new charter, &c., are not new, and his views are shared by many members of the society.

Letters to law papers, however, produce little. It is united action that is necessary. The men who think alike should unite and make their united influence felt. Unity in this regard would not mean severance from or disloyalty to the society. We never had a more influential president, and now is the moment to move in the end desired. It is quite time we ceased to "rub through" in our hereditary way.

HARVEY CLIFTON.

June 5.

INTESTACY—LEAVING A WIDOW, AND NO KEXT-OF-KIN.

[*To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.*]

Sir,—In a case which has come before me an Irish gentleman died, intestate. in 1869, leaving a widow, but no children, or other (known) next-of-kin. His estate consisted of India Stock. The Crown, under such circumstances, took half of the estate—leaving the other half for the widow, for her share as of right. The widow's representatives are now praying the Crown for the release of the fund, in its hands, by way of "bounty." The statute 22 & 23 Car. 2, c. 10, enacted that the estate of an intestate who left a widow, but no children, should go, half to the widow and half to the next-of-kin; but did not provide for cases where there were no next-of-kin. Then the cases of *Cave* v. *Roberts* (8 Sim. 214, 6 L. J. N. S Ch. 4), *Kane v. Reynolds* (4 De G. M. & G. 571, by Lord Cranworth), *Attorney-General* v. *Kohler* (9 H. L. C. 654), decided that, if a bastard, or any other person, having no kindred, die, intestate, without wife or child, his effects belong to the Crown as *ultimus hæres*, and not in a fiduciary character, but beneficially. But does the same rule apply in this case, where there was a wife? Again, in this case, where nearly thirty-three years have elapsed since the death, does the Crown hold this fund upon an "express" trust, or only upon an "implied" trust? If upon the latter, and taking into account also section 13 of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 38, section 8 of the Trustee Act, 1888, and the Treasury Solicitor Act, 1876, are not any next-of-kin of the deceased (if any should arise) now absolutely barred from any claim against the Crown in respect of such fund in their hands. Williams on Executors seems to lay it down that, if no next-of-kin put in a claim to such a forfeited fund, in the Crown's hands, within twenty years, such fund then becomes the Crown's absolutely, to release at its discretion.

I shall be glad to hear from any of your readers on these points, and also from anyone who has obtained a fund back from the Crown under similar circumstances.

SIDNEY NEWMAN.

9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

[See observations under "Current Topics."—ED. *S.J.*]

LAND TRANSFER FEES.

[*To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.*]

Sir,—I do not know whether your readers generally are aware of the benefits conferred by rule 17. My own knowledge was acquired only recently, under the circumstances appearing in the enclosed correspondence, which I venture to send to you in the hope that it may be of interest and benefit to at least some of your readers.

My own transactions with the department have been for the most part first registrations, but I shall certainly ascertain what instruments of transfer to which rule 17 applies have passed through my office, and apply for a return of the fees paid in excess.

I imagine that those of your readers who may have paid excess fees in the same way will adopt a similar course.

ERNEST BIRD.

128, Kensington High-street, London, W., June 3.

The following is the correspondence referred to:

128, Kensington High-street, W.
22nd May, 1902.

C. F. Brickdale, Esq., the Registrar, Land Registry,
34, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

Dear Sir,—A clerk of mine was subjected, on the 13th inst, at your office to an experience which I would fain think must be exceptional. Before I communicate the facts to the public Press I shall be glad to know if you have any, and if so what, explanation, to give of the matter.

The occasion of my clerk's visit at your office was to register the instrument of transfer dated the 9th May inst. of a freehold dwelling-house, shop, and premises which were registered with a possessory title on the 27th February, 1902, under Title No. 49723, the consideration money being £1,377 10s., the full value. My clerk attended before one of your chief officials to register the transfer, and he, after looking through the certificate and transfer, asked my clerk what he made the fee to be? My clerk asked in reply would he kindly say what the amount was, and asked him if it were at the rate of 6s. per cent. for the first £1,000 and 4s. per cent. afterwards. The gentleman in question referred to his book, and looking at my clerk, said, "£4 8s. What do you say to that?" My clerk said: "That seems about right." The gentleman then said: "You agree this amount then?" My clerk replied: "Yes." The gentleman thereupon filled up this amount in the application form, and without asking my clerk's consent and without in any way referring to it, added a note to the foot thereof to the effect that rule 17 did not apply in that case. My clerk then took the document downstairs, stamped the application form with £4 8s., and left the documents for registration. My clerk soon found out what was the effect of rule 17, for later in the day he attended at the office of the South London Division to effect a similar registration. It was pointed out to him there that under rule 17 it was a case of a quarter fee, the new registration taking place within two years of the first one, on which the full fee on the full value had been paid. My clerk thereupon returned to the first gentleman he had seen, and told him what he had ascertained at the South London office. The gentleman intimated that he had thought it would be a case of a quarter fee, but that my clerk should have made the claim at the time. On my clerk saying that he thought the rule should have been mentioned to him, the gentleman replied that it was not his business to do so.

When the rule was pointed out to my clerk, it turned out to be on a separate slip of paper, evidently an addendum to the book, and I do not find it in my own copy of your book, which is the 1899 edition.

Whether the information as to the fees is or is not to be found in any published book or otherwise is altogether beside the question. When my clerk applied to one of your officials for information, I respectfully submit that it was his duty to give a full and correct answer or none at all, and not to have (as he apparently did) deliberately set a trap for my clerk to fall into.

The gentleman in question politely told my clerk that he had done it on purpose in order to teach him a lesson. It was very kind of him, but I doubt if that was within the scope of his employment, and I would point out that, in his misdirected zeal for education, the gentleman altogether lost sight of the woeful waste of public time, not to mention my time, involved in the operation.

I should say, in the end, on my clerk pressing that he was still in time to make the claim, the quarter fee was accepted, and £3 6s., the difference between such fee and the full one, was returned.

It would be interesting to know whether a separate account is kept of fees "earned" in this way, and to see how far the profits of the department are swollen in consequence. From the fact that printed forms of receipt for return of fees paid in excess are kept in stock, it would appear that my clerk's experience is by no means singular, and that the profits must be sufficient to warrant keeping in stock forms for the use of those who are fortunate enough to discover the overcharge before it is too late.

I have taken great pains to get at the exact facts, and I believe that the above represents as nearly as possible what actually occurred.

I would now venture to ask you, Sir, whether the course of business adopted in your office as above detailed meets with your approval?

I have endeavoured to write calmly; I refrain from expressing my own feelings on the matter, I fear I should only shock yours were I to do so.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) ERNEST BIRD.

Land Registry, 34, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.
29th May, 1902.

Sir,—In further reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., I have to say that I have inquired into the matter, and, putting aside doubtful questions as to exactly what was said on either side, I find this amount of common ground in the case—namely, that your clerk was permitted to affix stamps for a full *ad valorem* fee in a case where the official who dealt with it had some reason to think (though without further inquiry it would not amount to certainty) that a claim for a reduction in that fee might have been made in rule 17, and that, instead of drawing your clerk's attention to the rule, he considered it sufficient to ask him very pointedly whether he was sure that the amount was correct. As your clerk appears to have been unaware of rule 17, which has been in force for nearly three years, and is very generally known and acted on—he acquiesced in this and paid the full *ad valorem* fee. Later in the day he had a similar case before another official who drew his attention to rule 17 and on his claiming it allowed the reduction. He then returned to the first official, and asked to be allowed to claim the reduction in the first case also, and this was permitted—though on a strict interpretation of rule 19 it might have been refused. Rule 19 is in the Rules and Orders of June, 1899, and is as follows: "The reduction granted by the two preceding rules must be claimed at the time of delivering the instrument for registration, and will not afterwards be allowed."

I quote this rule because, as you will see, its provisions are somewhat exceptional, and they formed in fact the grounds of the action of which you complain, a view having been prevalent that it was not the duty of this department to invite a claim under rule 17, but that it must in all cases be left to the applicant to make it. I do not myself agree with this view, and am giving directions to prevent its being acted on in future, but, as the gentleman whose conduct you criticize invariably endeavours to take a liberal view in favour of the applicant, of all questions of fees, I think it is due to him to point out that it was solely because he believed himself precluded by the language of rule 19 that he abstained from suggesting that a claim should be made.

It is comparatively seldom that solicitors are ignorant of rule 17, and hence it appears that a diversity of practice has unconsciously arisen among different members of the department as to suggesting and not

suggesting the entry of claims for reduction of fee under it when not made by the applicant. In future the practice will be uniform—namely, in cases where any circumstance appears which makes it seem at all likely that a claim for abatement under rules 17 or 18 can be made, the official will draw attention to the rule and will ask whether the applicant makes any claim or not. Where no such circumstance appears, nothing will be said, and should it afterwards be discovered that a claim might have been made rule 19 will apply.

Thanking you for drawing my attention to the matter, I remain, yours faithfully,

C. F. BRICKDALE, Registrar.

E. Bird, Esq.

128, Kensington High-street, W.
3rd June, 1902.

C. F. Brickdale, Esq., The Registrar, Land Registry,
34, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

Dear Sir,—Thank you for your letter to me of the 29th ult., which crossed mine to you of the same date.

I note with satisfaction that one effect of my communication to you has been to cause an alteration in the practice in your office. In face of the precise and imperative terms of rules 17 and 18, I cannot understand how there ever could have been any difference of opinion among your officials upon the matter.

It seems to me that, under rules 17 and 18, the *only* legal fee which the department can claim is the quarter fee. To my mind the operation of rule 19 only comes in where there could be doubt as to whether or not rules 17 or 18 apply. I can quite understand that it is only reasonable and convenient that in such cases the application should be made when the instrument is handed in. In all other cases coming within rules 17 and 18, I submit that if the full fee has been wrongfully paid, the excess should be returned whenever the mistake is discovered.

My own transactions with your office have been for the most part first registrations. I will ascertain what other instruments of transfer coming within rule 17 I have been concerned with, and will communicate with you again in due course.

I observe in your letter you say the official whose conduct I criticized invariably endeavours to take a liberal view in favour of the applicant on a question of fees. I note this with pleasure, but fear he must have a singularly inapt way of expressing himself, for I am bound to say that in the circumstances detailed in my letter to you of the 22nd ult. I can find very little trace of such liberal view.

You say in your letter that it is comparatively seldom that solicitors are ignorant of rule 17. I have mentioned the matter to a good many of my solicitor friends, and I have not as yet found a single one who has ever heard of the rule in question.

I am now sending this correspondence to the legal Press, and I hope that the result will be that solicitors may be more enlightened upon the subject than they have hitherto been.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

ERNEST BIRD.

NEW ORDERS, &c.

[DRAFT] RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JUNE, 1902.

ORDER XIII.

1.—(*a.*) Rule 5 shall be read as if after the words "Where the writ is indorsed with a claim for" the words "pecuniary damages only, or for detention of goods with or without a claim for pecuniary damages" were inserted, and as if after the words "But the court or a judge may" the words "order a statement of claim or particulars to be filed before any assessment of damages, and may" were inserted.

(*b.*) Rule 7 shall be read as if for the words "detention of goods and pecuniary damages or either of them" the words "pecuniary damages only or for detention of goods with or without a claim for pecuniary damages" were substituted.

ORDER XIV. RULE 7.

2. Rule 7 is hereby annulled, and the following Rule shall stand in lieu thereof:—

7. Upon the hearing of the application, with the consent of the parties, an order may be made referring the action to a master, or the action may be finally disposed of without appeal in a summary manner.

ORDER XX. RULE 1.

3. In Rule 1, sub-sections (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) are hereby repealed, and the following sub-sections shall stand in lieu thereof:—

(*b.*) Subject to the provisions of Order XIII., Rule 12, as to filing a statement of claim when there is no appearance, no statement of claim shall be delivered unless the same be ordered under Order XXX. or Order XVIIIA., Rule 3.

(*c.*) When delivery of a statement of claim is ordered, the same shall be delivered within the time specified in the order, or, if no time be so specified, within twenty-one days from the date of the order, unless in either case the time be extended by the court or a judge.

4. Order XX., Rule 5, is hereby repealed.

ORDER XXI. RULE 6.

5. Rules 6 and 7 are hereby annulled, and the following rules shall stand in lieu thereof:—

6. Where a defendant has appeared to a writ of summons specially indorsed under Order III., Rule 6, he shall deliver his defence within ten days from the time limited for appearance, unless such time is extended by the court or judge, or unless in the meantime the plaintiff serves a summons for judgment under Order XIV., or a summons for directions.

7. Where leave has been given to a defendant to defend under Order XIV., he shall deliver his defence (if any) within such time as shall be limited by the order giving him leave to defend; or if no time if thereby limited, then within eight days after the order.

8. Where a statement of claim is delivered pursuant to an order, the defendant, unless otherwise ordered, shall deliver his defence within such time (if any) as shall be specified in such order, or, if no time be so specified, within ten days from the delivery of the statement of the claim, unless in either case the time is extended by the court or a judge.

ORDER XXII. RULE 18A.

6. Where the estate of a deceased person who has died intestate is entitled to a fund or to a share of a fund in court not exceeding £100, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the court or a judge that no administration has been taken out to such deceased person, and that his assets do not exceed the value of £100, including the amount of the fund or share to which the estate of such deceased person is entitled, the court or a judge may direct that such fund or share of a fund shall be paid, transferred, or delivered to the person who, being a widower, widow, child, father, mother, brother, or sister of the deceased, would be entitled to take out administration to the estate of such deceased person.

ORDER XXIII.

REPLY AND SUBSEQUENT PLEADINGS.

7. Order XXIII. is hereby annulled, and the following order shall stand in lieu thereof:—

1. Except in Admiralty actions no reply shall be delivered unless the same be ordered.

2. A plaintiff shall deliver his reply, if any, in Admiralty actions within six days, and in other actions if ordered within the time specified in the order or if no time is so specified within ten days, after the defence or the last of the defences shall have been delivered, unless the time shall be extended by the court or a judge.

3. No pleading subsequent to reply other than a joinder of issue shall be pleaded without leave of the court or a judge, and then shall be pleaded only upon such terms as the court or judge shall think fit. Every pleading subsequent to reply shall be delivered within the time specified in the order giving leave to deliver the same or if no time be so specified within four days after the delivery of the previous pleading, unless the time shall be extended by the court or by a judge.

ORDER XXVII.

8. Order XXVII., Rules 4 and 6, shall be read as if after the words "detention of goods and pecuniary damages or either of them" were left out, and the words "pecuniary damages only or for detention of goods with or without a claim for pecuniary damages" were inserted: and at the end of Rule 15 shall be inserted "and where an action has been set down on motion for judgment under Rule 11 of this order, such setting down may be dealt with by the court or a judge in the same way as if a judgment by default had been signed when the case was set down.

ORDER XXX.

9. Order XXX., Rule 1, is hereby annulled, and the following rule shall stand in lieu thereof:—

1.—(*a.*) Except in the cases mentioned in paragraph (*d*) the plaintiff in every action shall take out a summons for directions returnable in not less than four days.

(*b.*) Such summons shall be taken out after appearance and before the plaintiff takes any fresh step in the action other than application for an injunction, or for a receiver, or to the entry of judgment in default of defence under Order XXVII.

(*c.*) Where under Order XIV. the plaintiff applies for judgment, or where under Order XVIIIA., the defendant applies for a statement of claim, the judge may deal with such application as if the plaintiff had been entitled to take out and had taken out a summons for directions.

(*d.*) This rule shall not apply to Admiralty actions within the meaning of section 34 of the Judicature Act, 1873, or to actions in which the writ is specially indorsed under Order III., Rule 6, or to actions arising under the provisions of Order XVIIIA.,

or to any proceeding commenced by originating summons, but in any such action or proceeding a summons for directions may be taken out at the instance of any party thereto.

10. In Order XXX., Rule 2, the words "interlocutory" and "before the trial" shall be left out.

11. In Order XXX., Rule 3, the words "made or" shall be left out.

12. In Order XXX., Rule 8, the words "or for summary judgment under Order XIV." shall be left out.

ORDER XXXVI.

13. Rule 1 is hereby annulled, and the following rule shall stand in lieu thereof:—

1. There hall be no local venue for the trial of any action, except where otherwise provided by statute, but in every action in every division the place of trial shall be fixed by the court or a judge.

ORDER XLV.

14. Order XLV. shall be read as if—

(*a.*) In Rule 1, after the words "to answer the judgment or order" the words "together with the costs of the garnishee proceedings" were inserted: court, or such court or judge shall appoint [*sic.*], to show cause why he should not pay to the person who has obtained such judgment or order the debt due from him to such debtor, or so much thereof as may be sufficient, and after the words "to satisfy the judgment or order," the words "together with the costs aforesaid" were inserted.

(*b.*) In Rule 3, at the end, the words "together with the costs of the garnishee proceedings" were inserted.

(*c.*) In Rule 4, at the end, the words "or may refer the matter to a master" were inserted.

(*d.*) In Rule 6, after the words "such garnishee," the words "together with the costs of the garnishee proceedings" were inserted.

ORDER LXV. RULE 2

15. Rule 2 shall be read as if the following words were added thereto:—

"but the court or judge, if the whole costs of the action or other proceeding are not intended to be given to the party, may wherever practicable, by the order direct taxation of the whole costs and payment of such proportion thereof, as the court or judge shall determine."

ORDER LXV. RULE 23.

16. Order LXV., Rule 23, shall be read as if the words from "payment" to "paid" inclusive, were omitted therefrom, and the following words were inserted—

"taxation of the costs of such party and payment of a proportion thereof or direct payment of a sum in lieu of taxed costs and direct by and to whom such proportion or sum shall be paid."

17. These rules may be cited as the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1982, and each rule may be cited separately by the heading thereof with reference to the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883. They shall come into operation on the day of 1902.

NOTICE.

COLONIAL STOCK ACT, 1900.

(63 & 64 Vict. c. 62.)

FURTHER LIST OF STOCKS UNDER SECTION 2.

Pursuant to section 2 of the "Colonial Stock Act, 1900," the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that the provisions of the Act have been complied with in respect of the undermentioned Stocks, registered or inscribed in the United Kingdom:

South Australia.

4 per cent. Stocks (1917, 1918, and 1924).
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock (1916-35).
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock (1917-36).
3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock (1939).
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock (1916-26).
3 per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock (1916).

The restrictions mentioned in section 2, sub-section 2, of the "Trustee Act, 1893," apply to the above Stocks (see "Colonial Stock Act, 1900," section 2).

Treasury Chambers, S.W.,
June 2, 1902.

Wednesday, 11th June, is the "call night" of Trinity term at the Inns of Court, when 106 law students will become barristers. Of this number 33 are entered at the Inner Temple, 33 at the Middle Temple, 22 at Lincoln's-inn, and 18 at Gray's-inn. The number at the corresponding term last year was 85 only.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

Court of Appeal.

WIGHTWICK *v.* POPE AND OTHERS. No. 1. 2nd June.

PRACTICE—APPEAL—SECURITY FOR COSTS—APPLICATION FOR NEW TRIAL—JURISDICTION—R.S.C. LVIII. 15.

Application by the plaintiff for security for the costs of the defendants' motion for a new trial. The action was tried before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury.

THE COURT (COLLINS, M.R., and MATHEW and COZENS-HARDY, L.JJ.), before delivering judgment, consulted the other members of the court.

COLLINS, M.R., read the judgment of the court, in which he said that, had the motion been technically a final appeal, they would have ordered security for costs. But having regard to the general rule of practice laid down in *Heckscher* v. *Crosley* (39 W. R. 211; 1891, 1 Q. B. 224), not to grant security for costs in the case of new trial motions, they took time to consult the other members of the court as to whether the time had not come when the practice should be altered. It had been more than once treated as anomalous (see *In re Harwood and Abrahams*, 1901, 2 K. B. 304, 49 W. R. Dig. 141); and when analyzed it did not seem to rest on any logical basis. In former days judgment was never given by the judge at *nisi prius*, who had been described as the mere instrument of the court to try the issues (see *Wells* v. *Abrahams*, L. R. 7 Q. B. 554); and when leave to move was reserved, the matter was suspended till the rule *nisi* could be moved for. Nowadays the judge had complete control of the cause and could enter judgment as he thought right. Hence there was now a collateral or alternative application in every motion for a new trial asking the court to deal with the judgment accordingly. There seemed, therefore, no reason in principle why the court should refuse to exercise its discretion in this class of appeals rather than in others, and now that this court had equal jurisdiction in all, it appeared undesirable to draw a hard and fast rule applicable to one class only, and laid down when this jurisdiction was first assumed. All the Lords Justices concurred in thinking that we ought not any longer to treat the rule laid down in *Heckscher* v. *Crosley* as binding. Security to the extent of £25 must be given within a fortnight.—COUNSEL, *McKinnon; G. A. Scott.* SOLICITORS, *Nicol, Son, & Jones; Wontner & Sons.*

[Reported by W. F. BARRY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.]

MORRIS *v.* NORTHERN EMPLOYERS' MUTUAL INDEMNITY CO. (LIM.) No. 1. 31st May.

MASTER AND SERVANT—ACCIDENTAL INJURIES—APPEAL—COMPENSATION—INSURANCE MONEYS—ORDER OF COUNTY COURT JUDGE FOR PAYMENT BY INSURERS TO WORKMAN—"ACTION OR MATTER"—COUNTY COURTS ACT, 1888 (51 & 52 VICT. c. 43), s. 120—WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1897 (60 & 61 VICT. c. 37), s. 5, SUB-SECTION 1.

Appeal from the judgment of the Divisional Court (Lord Alverstone, C.J., and Darling and Channell, JJ.) reversing the order of the judge of the Bolton County Court under section 5 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897. The workman was injured by an accident while in the employmemt of the Darcy Lever Coal Co. (Limited), and an award of 19s. a week was made in his favour. In consequence of the coal company going into liquidation the payments ceased. The coal company were members of the respondent company, the Northern Employers' Mutual Indemnity Co. (Limited), which was a company formed for the protection and insurance of its members against claims arising from accidents to workmen in their employment; and the workman applied for an order under section 5, sub-section 1, of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, that the respondents should pay to him the weekly sum due under the award, alleging that the coal company were entitled to the amount of these weekly payments from the respondents. The county court judge made the order asked for. Upon appeal the Divisional Court held, following their decision in *Knivston* v. *Northern Employers' Mutual Indemnity Co.* (1902, 1 K. B. 880), that an appeal lay to the High Court from an order of a county court judge under section 5 of the Act of 1897, and they allowed the appeal on the merits. The workman appealed, and contended that no appeal lay to the High Court. (The Court of Appeal had already held in *Leech* v. *Life and Health Assurance Association* (49 W. R. 482; 1901, 1 K. B. 707) that no appeal lay from such an order direct to the Court of Appeal.)

THE COURT (COLLINS, M.R., and MATHEW and COZENS-HARDY, L.JJ.) held that the order of the county court judge was an order in a "matter" within the meaning of section 120 of the County Courts Act, 1888, and that therefore an appeal lay under that section to the High Court. The appeal was heard on its merits and dismissed.—COUNSEL, *Ruegg*, K.C., and *Chester Jones; Haldane*, K.C., and *F. E. Smith.* SOLICITORS, *Chester, Broome, & Griffithes*, for *Fielding & Fernihough*, Bolton; *Rowcliffes, Rawle, & Co.*, for *Peace & Ellis*, Wigan.

[Reported by W. F. BARRY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.]

Re **McMURDO. PENFIELD *v.* McMURDO.** No. 2. 27th and 28th May.

PRACTICE—ADMINISTRATION—SECURED CREDITOR—CERTIFICATE—DISALLOWANCE OF CLAIM—REALIZATION OF SECURITY—LEAVE TO PROVE—JUDICATURE ACT, 1875 (38 & 39 VICT. c. 77), s. 10—R.S.C. ORD. LV., RR. 57, 70, 71.

The testator in this action died in 1889 insolvent, and on the 25th of July, 1889, an order was made for the administration of his estate. The applicant, the liquidator of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited), in answer to advertisements, brought in a claim for £47,000. For this

he held as security certain shares and debentures of the Delagoa Bay and East African Railway Co. The railway had been seized by the Portuguese Government, and an arbitration tribunal was appointed on the 13th of June, 1891. On the 11th of May, 1891, the liquidator was served with a notice to prove his claim on the 29th of May. The time was several times extended, and on the 20th of October, 1892, the liquidator's solicitor wrote to the plaintiff's solicitor a letter stating that the liquidator had decided not to prove, preferring to rely upon the securities. On the 2nd of December, 1892, the liquidator attended in chambers and withdrew the claim. On the 29th of November, 1893, the chief clerk made a certificate as to debts, in which he disallowed the claim of the bank. Notice of the filing of the certificate was given to the liquidator. The award in the Delagoa Bay arbitration was not made until 1900. In July of that year the liquidator received £1,448 in respect of his security, and there was evidence that nothing more would be paid. On the 16th of December, 1901, the liquidator took out a summons to be allowed to come in and prove for the balance of his debt. The master declined to make any order on this summons on the ground that the certificate was conclusive. No application was made to amend the summons by asking to vary the certificate, but on the 20th of January, 1902, another summons was taken out by the liquidator, asking that, notwithstanding the time for applying to vary the certificate and the time limited for making claims had expired, the certificate might be varied in so far as it disallowed the claim of the liquidator; and that he might be at liberty to make and establish his claim against the testator's estate. The estate had not been distributed, but the action had been partly heard on further consideration in chambers. The summons was dismissed in chambers, and the liquidator now moved to discharge that order. Swinfen Eady, J., refused the motion. The liquidator appealed.

THE COURT (VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, ROMER, and STIRLING, L.JJ.) allowed the appeal.

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, L.J.—An objection has been taken by the respondents that this question of the applicants' right to come in and prove was really raised and disposed of by the summons of the 16th of December, 1901; consequently, the matter has passed into *res judicata*, and the applicants have no longer any right to come to this court and have the question adjudicated on again. That objection is *primâ facie* a conclusive answer to this application, but it can be got over, if it is right so to do, by extending the time for appealing against the order made on the summons of the 16th of December, 1901. Considering the length of time that this administration has, necessarily and without fault on the part of anyone, occupied, and that no one's rights have been affected by the time that has elapsed since the order of the 16th of December, 1901, there being a serious question to be decided, I think that we should allow this extension of time for appealing. I will now proceed to deal with the merits of the case. That the 10th section of the Judicature Act, 1875, applies is not really disputed, and we must deal with this question as it would be dealt with upon a proof in bankruptcy. The liquidator was a secured creditor, and at the moment of the commencement of the administration he held certain securities the value of which was uncertain. Under those circumstances it was not really for the interest of either the creditors of the estate or anyone else that the administration should take place without these securities being valued. That being so, the liquidator made his claim, and a certificate was made in which his claim was disallowed. At this moment the liquidator, according to bankruptcy practice, was not in a position to prove without either realizing or valuing his security, and it is not suggested that the certificate was an adjudication upon the merits of his claim. Now, according to my experience of bankruptcy practice, there never has been any doubt as to the right of a creditor, whether secured or unsecured, to come in and prove at any time during the administration, provided only that he does not by his proof interfere with the prior distribution of the estate, and subject always in cases in which he has to ask for leave to prove to any terms which the court may think just to impose. Now it said that the result of the first rule of the second schedule to the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, is that if a creditor does not come in as soon as may be after the making of the receiving order his right to prove is gone. It is difficult to see how such a construction of this rule can be reconciled with the 61st section of the Act, and if you look at the rules with regard to proof in the second schedule as a whole, I think it is plain that the first rule is merely directory and that mere non-compliance with it does not deprive a creditor of any right he may have. Then it is said that a secured creditor by not coming in to prove may have so acted that he has practically contracted never to prove. I am not prepared to say that such a state of things is impossible, but there is nothing to justify the inference that it exists in this case. Then it is said that these securities were at one time while they were in the control of the creditor of greater realizable value than they are now. But I think it impossible to say that the alteration in value of his securities prevents a secured creditor from proving, though I express no opinion as to whether this alteration in value may or may not have some effect when the proof is carried in. So far I have considered the question looking at the proof strictly as a proof in bankruptcy. Now, looking at it as a proof in an administration in Chancery, I think that, having regard to the authorities which have been cited to us, there is no ground for saying that a disallowance of a claim in a certificate like this, a disallowance which was not based upon any sort of adjudication on the merits of the claim, has an effect which interferes with the right to carry in a proof subsequently in the administration. It is true that the effect of the certificate is that the creditor, not having come in within the time limited, has no longer any right to the benefit of the order without obtaining subsequently some further order from the court. But in fact upon the application here what is asked for is something in the nature of a supplementary certificate. Upon the authorities that have been cited to us, and in particular *Gillespie* v. *Alexander* (3 Russ. 130), it is plain that the right to apply for leave to prove at all times is a right which has been recognized again and again in administration suits. Under those circumstances I do not think it makes very much difference whether one looks at this proof as having been carried in in bankruptcy or in administration in Chancery. Then as to the point that there is some estoppel, the observations I have made with regard to a proof in bankruptcy apply equally to a proof in an administration in Chancery. It seems to me that the whole argument to the contrary is based upon a misapprehension as to what the certificate is intended to do. There is one other point I should like to mention. It is said that rule 57 of order 55 only applies to cases which arose before a certificate had been made; then it is said that under rule 70 the certificate was binding upon all parties and could only be got rid of in special circumstances under rule 71, and that there are no special circumstances here which would justify the court in exercising the powers given it by rule 71. It seems to me that we need not really take exception to that argument here, though I must not be taken as agreeing with it; for if it be true that under rule 71 there must be special circumstances, and a certificate which really adjudicated upon nothing is binding upon a creditor as if it had been an adjudication in substance, then we have got the special circumstances here. When you have got a state of things in which by lapse of time it would be right to exercise the powers given by rule 57, you have got special circumstances within rule 71. For these reasons I think this appeal must be dismissed.

ROMER and STIRLING, L.JJ., delivered judgments to the same effect.—COUNSEL, *Muir Mackenzie* and *R. J. Parker*; *Upjohn*, K.C., and *Eastwick*; *Jenkins*, K.C., and *Whinney*. SOLICITORS, *Hollams, Sons, Coward, & Hawksley*; *Harston & Bennet*; *Hurford & Taylor*.

[Reported by J. I. STIRLING, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

High Court—Chancery Division.

AERATORS (LIM.) *v.* TOLLIT AND OTHERS. Farwell, J. 29th and 31st May.

COMPANY—SIMILARITY OF NAME—COMPANIES ACT, 1862 (25 & 26 VICT. c. 89), s. 20.

The plaintiffs, Aerators (Limited), claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants from registering a company under the name of "Automatic Aerator Patents (Limited)" on the ground that such name so nearly resembled the plaintiffs' name as to be calculated to deceive within the meaning of section 20 of the Companies Act, 1862. The plaintiffs' business consisted in the sale of sparklets. The defendants proposed that the new company to be formed by them should acquire patents for the aeration of liquids contained in tanks or cisterns of large size.

FARWELL, J., in giving judgment, said: Section 20 of the Companies Act enacts that no company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in certain cases not material to the present case. A company has therefore a greater right than an individual in respect of names that are identical. It does not follow that the Legislature has intended to give companies any greater rights than individuals possess in respect of names which are not identical but only similar, and it has been held that "calculated to deceive" does not point to intentional fraud, but it is a question of fact in each case whether the name of the new company is so similar to that of the old company as to induce the belief that the two companies are identical. The plaintiffs claim a monopoly in the word "Aerators." His lordship referred to *North Cheshire and Manchester Brewery Co.* v. *Manchester Brewery Co.* (1899, A. C. 83). In the present case the plaintiffs have taken a word which, and which only, aptly and rightly describes a machine for producing a particular result. The word has been in common use in the English language for at least thirty years. His lordship referred to the cases of *Reddaway* v. *Banham* (44 W. R. 638; 1896, A. C. 199), *Cellular Clothing Co.* v. *Maxton* (1899, A. C. 326), *Chivers* v. *Chivers* (17 P. R. 420). The choice of the plaintiffs' name rests with themselves. The plaintiffs' trade-mark is "Sparklets," and their name is put prominently forward on their shop fronts, invoices, billheads, and letter paper. The articles in which they deal are very different from those to be manufactured under the defendants' patents. In my opinion the plaintiffs' action is an attempt to monopolize for the purposes of nomenclature a word in ordinary use in the English language, and fails, and must be dismissed with costs.—COUNSEL, *Jenkins*, K.C., and *J. G. Wood*; *Upjohn*, K.C., and *George Lawrence*. SOLICITORS, *Wainwright & Co.*; *Hind & Robinson*.

[Reported by PAUL STRICKLAND, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.]

***Re* THE NATIONAL BANK OF WALES.** Buckley, J. 28th May; 3rd June.

COMPANY—WINDING UP—COSTS—TAXATION.

The National Bank of Wales was in voluntary liquidation, and the Metropolitan, Birmingham, and South Wales Bank bought its assets in 1893, and agreed to pay the costs, &c., of the N. Bank and its liquidators. The M. Bank on delivery of particulars paid the N. Bank costs, amounting to £3,754 10s. The solicitors to the N. Bank presented a bill of costs to the liquidators including (1) costs amounting to £301 3s. 3d. for drawing and copying the bills paid by the M. Bank, and (2) £73 11s. for drawing and copying the bill of costs under taxation. The taxing-master disallowed both these sums. On a summons to review the taxation.

BUCKLEY, J., said that in his view the taxing-master was right, and that in a case like this, where there was no litigation or anything in the nature of litigation, a solicitor was not entitled to the costs of drawing bills of costs.

The fact of the arrangement with the M. Bank did not affect the incidence of the expense of drawing the bills for £301 3s. 3d., but even if payable to the solicitor by anyone, it would be by the M. Bank, who, so far as he knew, had never been asked to pay it, and not by the N. Bank.—COUNSEL, *Christopher James*. SOLICITORS, *Everett & Hodgkinson*, for *A. T. Williams*, Neath.

[Reported by L. W. BYRNE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.]

Re **ELLEN JANE PINNEY** (Deceased). **PINNEY** *v.* **PINNEY**. Joyce, J 28th and 29th May.

LEGACIES—WILL AND CODICIL—CUMULATIVE OR SUBSTITUTIONAL GIFTS—ADMISSIBILITY OF EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE.

This was a summons taken out by the administrator with will dated the 15th of August, 1895, and codicil dated the 14th of October, 1896, annexed, of the above-named deceased, asking (among other things) whether (in effect) certain legacies bequeathed by the codicil were to be deemed to be given in addition to or in substitution for certain legacies bequeathed by the will. The testatrix by her will gave certain legacies and by codicil expressed to be "a codicil to her last will and testament" gave other legacies of equal amount in favour of some of the same legatees upon (in effect) like limitations. The codicil, however, contained other bequests not made by the will, and in certain cases made no mention of gifts made by the will. Certain of the legacies given by the will were for life and then over, while by the codicil similar gifts were made absolutely. In one case there was a gift to the same legatee of a specific property both by the will and the codicil. The codicil contained no reference to the will other than the words above mentioned. Evidence was sought to be adduced to shew the state of the testatrix's property at the date of the codicil with a view to shewing that the whole was thereby disposed of with the exception of 2s. 5d.

JOYCE, J., held, following *Wilson* v. *O'Leary* (7 Ch. 448), that, there being no intention expressed to substitute the gifts by codicil for those by will, such gifts must be deemed cumulative and not substitutional, and on the authority of *Higgins* v. *Dawson* (1902, A. C. 1), refused to admit extrinsic evidence as to the property of the testatrix at the date of the codicil.—COUNSEL, *Hamilton; George Lawrence; Mackay*. SOLICITORS, *Geare & Pease*, for *Tucker & Forward*, Chard.

[Reported by ALAN C. NESBITT, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.]

High Court—Probate, &c., Division.

In the Goods of **JAMES MANN WILLIAMSON** (Deceased). Jeune, P. 2nd June.

PROBATE—INCORPORATION OF DOCUMENTS.

This was a motion on behalf of Mr. Hugh Thomson and others for probate of an ante-nuptial contract of marriage together with a subsequent will under the following circumstances: Dr. James Mann Williamson, of Southcliffe, Ventnor, died on the 12th of November, 1901. By an ante-nuptial contract of marriage, in Scotch form, executed on the 27th of September, 1882, made between himself and Janet Eliza Bruce, he appointed the trustees thereof his executors. On the 7th of September, 1900, Dr. Williamson executed a will and appointed Henrietta and Ellen Williamson the executrixes thereof. The material parts of the will were as follows: "Whereas by an ante-nuptial contract of marriage executed between me and my late wife, Mrs. Janet Eliza Bruce, or Williamson, dated the 27th day of September, 1882, and registered into the Book of the Lords of the Council and Session at Edinburgh on the 22nd day of January, 1883, the whole of the property of which I may be possessed at my death is settled as therein mentioned, but no provision is made therein for the disposal of the whole or of any part thereof in the event of my surviving my said wife, &c. . . . I appoint my two sisters, Henrietta Williamson and Ellen Williamson, executrixes hereof. I revoke all former wills and testamentary dispositions whatsoever." Counsel contended that the recital of the ante-nuptial settlement in the will was sufficient to incorporate the ante-nuptial settlement. Moreover, inasmuch as the will did not revoke the appointment of the executors under the ante-nuptial settlement, they and the executrixes of the will should act together.

JEUNE, P., in giving judgment, said that he could not bring himself to think that the mere recital of a document would be sufficient to incorporate it by reference. It had been urged that where a will which had not been properly executed was referred to by a later document, which purported to be a codicil to that document, it would be treated as incorporated, but clearly that case was not applicable here. He could not hold that there was any incorporation here. He therefore thought that the will of the 7th of September, 1900, alone should be admitted to probate upon proof of its execution.—COUNSEL, *Barnard*. SOLICITORS, *Hughes & Sons*.

[Reported by GWYNNE HALL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.]

The *St. James's Gazette* states that sixteen lawyers are pauper inmates of workhouses in Yorkshire. How, we should like to know, are these statistics ascertained?

It is announced that his Honour Judge Snagge has been selected by his Majesty's Government to be the British delegate to the conference which has been summoned by the French Government to study the question of the "white slave" traffic. The conference will meet at Paris on the 15th of July.

LAW SOCIETIES.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The forty-second anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held on Tuesday, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, Mr. HENRY TURTON NORTON, M.A., taking the chair. Among those present were: Mr. Justice Byrne, Mr. W. E. Hume-Williams, K.C., Master Granville-Smith, Messrs. Robert Cunliffe (chairman of board of directors), J. T. Doyle (president Manchester Incorporated Law Society), J. A. Shepard (president Monmouth Law Society), P. H. Minshall (president Shropshire Law Society), J. W. Martin (president Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Law Society), R. Pennington, J.P., T. Skewes-Cox, M.P., Augustus Helder, M.P., A. Wightman, J.P., J. S. Beale, J. Williams Cunliffe, Samuel Harris, Bourchier F. H. Hawksley, Septimus Castle, Gerald Sturt, Walter Dowson, J. Gibson Youll, R. W. Tweedie, Major C. H. S. Hopkins, Messrs. Edward Clark, A. J. Vere Bass, E. L. Burgin, Cripps, Coleman, Maurice A. Tweedie, Timmins, R. H. Purves, F. L. Sutton, M. H. Cotton, L. F. Cotton, E. P. Debenham, W. J. Marshall, A. E. Griffith, A. J. Harris, W. I. R. Pochin, A. Neilson, T. W. Fox, R. S. Taylor, R. Ellis Cunliffe, J. Cullimore, A. Trinder, N. H. Boyns, T. Armstrong White, R. W. Dibdin, H. Baines, Grantham R. Dodd, W. F. Cunliffe, G. Holme Bower, H. M. Cadman-Jones, James Turner, A. J. Sheffield, J. Field Beale, Thomas Meares, J. H. Munday, G. D. Dean, T. H. D. Berridge, F. W. Martin, R. C. Nesbitt, C. L. Smiles, A. Hanbury, G. H. Chamberlain, F. H. Giles, and J. T. Scott (secretary).

The toasts of "The King" and "Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family" were given from the chair, the CHAIRMAN remarking that it was an auspicious occurrence that the dinner was held, in the Coronation year, on the birthday of the Prince of Wales. The toasts having been honoured with the customary loyal enthusiasm,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast "The Solicitors' Benevolent Association, and may prosperity continue to attend it." He said he had been preceded by a long list of chairmen who had had to announce greater prosperity, greater progress, larger sums subscribed, and larger sums expended year by year, and he was happy to say he was in the same position this evening. The society, like many other good societies and good works, had commenced in a small way. In the year 1858 three or four gentlemen met in a room, as three or four gentlemen were in the habit of doing, for a good purpose. The three or four thought they could best employ their time in some charitable efforts for the good of their kind, with the result that the society was formed, and it had made considerable progress. At a later stage of its development it was able to extend its charity to non-members and their families as well as to members and their families. The amounts given to the former were comparatively small, whilst those given to members and their families were very much larger. But it was a matter for congratulation that the society was able to assist those who had been unable or unwilling to become its members, although not to so great an extent as was the case with those who had joined it as members. In the year 1871 the relief granted was only £832. Such was the society's humble beginning. In 1881 the society distributed £2,296. In 1891 the amount was £3,851. In 1901 it had increased to £5,038, and in the last eleven months a sum of £5,313 had been given away. But the practice of the society now was that which had been adopted and found to answer by all charities—namely, to give away all its money as fast as it got it. It would be seen, therefore, that it was more necessary than ever that every possible effort should be made to replace the funds which the directors had already distributed. And the fact that the funds were well and admirably disposed of was assured if one would look through the list of the prominent directors of the society. Men more capable of conducting the management and the affairs of a charitable institution, of avoiding being imposed upon, and of getting to the bottom of the different claims made upon the funds, he did not think it possible to get together. And that accounted for the great progress which had been made, and the good which had been effected by the society. One of his predecessors had said that the average income of the solicitors was £300 a year. He had given them no means of ascertaining the grounds upon which he had formed that conclusion. He (the chairman) thought it was probably by some such process as that by which one's income was arrived at in connection with the income tax, and a more inefficacious means of ascertaining a fact he did not know. But he could not help thinking that the statement must include everybody whose name was in the Law List, clerks and young fellows who had just got through their articles and elderly men who had passed from the position of subordinate clerks to become solicitors, and who remained to receive salaries to the end. Because those who knew the immense expense that was required for the conduct of any solicitor's business must be certain that that could hardly be the average income of the practising profession. This was not a time to touch upon the much-discussed question of the professional system of remuneration or whether it would be for the good of the country that there should be a fusion of the two branches of the profession. He could imagine no system of official remuneration more calculated to create difficulties in the way of any man striving to do his duty than the preposterous system which was the official system of solicitor's remuneration. At every turn the solicitor's interest was eternally opposed to his duty, and that could not be a satisfactory system, whilst, as everyone knew, there was any amount of personal sympathy between the bench and the solicitors, he thought it would be better for the profession if there was a more practical knowledge on the part of the bench of the troubles and difficulties, and above all the expense, of con-

ducting a solicitor's business. He had many friends and many acquaintances on the bench and at the bar, men who would sympathize with any difficulty in which he was. But the bench had only to administer the law as they found it. There was a want of knowledge on the bench, not only of those difficulties, but of the absurd system of taxation and also of the great expense to which the solicitor was continually exposed, which led, he could not help thinking, to the circumstances which threw so many solicitors upon this charity and rendered its extension so essential He had only to recommend to them the charity in general. Much better authorities than he, sacred and profane, had urged the duty of charity. They all knew its advantages, not only to him who received, but also to him who gave, and he would impress upon them the advantage and the duty of charity in their own profession. They had here opportunities of sympathizing with the troubles and difficulties that had led to distress. He owed his thanks to the very great number of friends and members of the profession, many of whom he knew and many with whom he was not acquainted, who had written him personally letters forwarding donations and subscriptions, and with very friendly messages and sentences. He wanted to thank them for that, and he wanted to say that he thought they must congratulate themselves upon the amount which had been subscribed on this occasion, when they recollected that this was the Coronation year—a year which pressed upon everybody; because out of the many letters he had received a large percentage expressed the regret of the writers that they could not do more this year on account of the number of claims upon them by reason of the Coronation.

The toast was drunk upstanding, and with three cheers.

Mr. J. T. Scott (secretary) announced subscriptions and donations amounting to £1,447, amongst which were the following: The Chairman, £105; Sir G. H. Lewis, £100; Mr. A. Wightman, J.P. (Sheffield), £60 1s. 9d.; Mr. John Hollams, £52 10s.; Mr. H. Morten Cotton, £52 10s.; Mr. J. W. Howlett (Brighton), £31 10s.; Mr. Henry Attlee, £21; and Mr. S. Harris (Leicester), £21.

Mr. Walter Dowson, proposed the toast "The Bench and the Bar." He said it was almost impossible for anybody in the room to say anything new about the bench or the bar, as the toast had been proposed so many times. But he was certain he would be giving expression to the feelings of everybody when he said that the solicitors as a whole regarded and esteemed the bench most highly. Whatever might have been the particular line of professional life followed by the man who was elevated to the bench, whether it was a political career such as Mr. Justice Byrne had to a great extent followed, or whether that were not the case, he approached his official duties with absolute fairness, with an absolute want of bias, and with absolute integrity. It was no mere expression of speech to say that one of the greatest boasts of the country was that the bench was absolutely beyond the suggestion of corruption or anything of the kind. It was not possible to say that of every country in Europe; but of England, Scotland, and Ireland it was absolutely true to say that every member of the bench did his duty according to the best of his ability without regard to any other consideration. Of course no man, whether upon the bench or wherever he might be, was absolutely infallible. It was quite impossible that a person could be always right He remembered its being said about one eminent judge that he was always right. But whether that was so or not, every member of the bench did his very best to bring his mind to bear upon the particular circumstances before him without regard to any other considerations. He did not think this was a time to talk about appeals. It was impossible to prevent the fact that any judge should be occasionally overruled. It might be of course that the first judge was perfectly right and those who overruled him perfectly wrong. He remembered an occurrence which came before him many years ago when he was in the habit of going before Vice-Chancellor Malins. Vice-Chancellor Malins had some experience of the Court of Appeal. Those who could remember the Vice-Chancellor would remember that he took a great interest in the appeals that were taken from his decisions The Vice-Chancellor had an usher whom he used generally to get to go into the Court of Appeal so that he might know at the earliest possible moment whether he had been overruled or not. He (Mr. Dowson) remembered on one occasion when he had sat before him on a motion in which he was not successful and had appealed; he went before the Vice-Chancellor a few days after and the Vice-Chancellor remembered his face. The Vice-Chancellor asked if the appeal had been heard and what was the result. He had felt a little diffident about telling him that the Court of Appeal had taken a diametrically opposite view to that of the Vice-Chancellor. So he said, "I am afraid, your honour, they took rather a different view to what you did." The Vice-Chancellor said, "Don't mind about that. I have had a great deal of experience of the Court of Appeal, and I have come to the conclusion that the opinion of one judge is quite as good as the opinion of three." The Vice-Chancellor had good reason for formulating that as his really considered opinion. The bar was the nursery of the bench, and whatever merit the bench might have was due to their training and surroundings whilst at the bar. It was highly to the credit of the bar that they should produce the very eminent occupants of the bench. There had been all sorts of ideas about the amalgamation of the two branches of the profession, which he thought would be highly objectionable. The bar was of the greatest possible use to solicitors The solicitor when in doubt took the opinion of counsel, and thereby the responsibility was removed from their shoulders. They could go to their client armed with that opinion. One great advantage was that when a solicitor was launched on an important litigation he knew where he was at the start, and would have an entirely independent opinion as to the chance of success or otherwise. This was a great advantage to the solicitor, and he ought to make use of it. The solicitor branch could not get on without the bench or the bar, therefore the toast would be drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Justice Byrne returned thanks for the bench. He said he rather regretted that the toast was not expressed in the terms, "The Profession of the Law." It had been the custom to propose "The Bench and the Bar," and the other branch of the profession separately. To him, perhaps more than to many present, it would seem more appropriate to respond to the toast. The son of a solicitor, the grandson of a solicitor, with two brothers solicitors, and with one son at the bar and another articled to a solicitor and shortly to pass his examination, he might say that he felt a pride in the profession as a whole as much as he did with regard to that part to which he had been recently appointed. It had been said his career had been partly political. All he could say with regard to that was that it was a very small part of his career. There were those who thought that the whole practising profession should form one portion and that the judges should be chosen from a separate race. He knew not how that might be with different communities, and under different circumstances; but he conceived that it was best as it is in our own land to stand to the old traditions and so to separate the duties of the profession that it should be possible to choose from amongst the practitioners those who were to judge between suitors, and that there should be the confidential adviser differing from him who was to advocate the case before the court. That was a matter which depended entirely upon circumstances, the idiosyncrasies of nations and of peoples. But one thing he was taught by his father was the tradition of honour to be borne alike from the humblest to the highest member of their great profession. And he believed it was a tradition which had been kept up, and that not merely amongst those who represented the actual practising branches, but amongst the old managing clerks, those who considered the clients' interests as their own and the interests of their principals as their own. And that had been carried out, he believed, amongst articled clerks, managing clerks, and junior clerks throughout the whole profession. Occasionally the public rose in arms because one or two or three or four members had done wrong—black sheep in a profession numbering its thousands. But honour was the one thing they had been taught from first to last, and the one thing that they as a profession observed, he believed, thoroughly. One other thing his father had told him in his early days, and that was that he had never paid a cabman his proper fare in his life, by which, generous man as he was, he did not mean that he had ever given him anything under, but he said, "There are two classes in this country who are paid by Act of Parliament, the solicitor and the cabman, and remuneration in each case is inadequate; but I will not be responsible for inadequately rewarding the cabman." He would not say more than this. The tradition, so far as cabmen were concerned, he thought he had carried out. Mr. Dowson had referred to the late Vice-Chancellor Malins, and it would not be right on his part to hear his name mentioned in any assembly without saying how he honoured and reverenced him. He was not saying that anybody and everybody was not entitled to say whatever he pleased about the judges—they were public property. He had not the slightest doubt that those against whom adverse decisions were given would not think too well of them. Nowadays they generally asked for leave at once, and they got leave as a matter of course, and went straight off to the Court of Appeal. In the olden days it was very much more difficult. But what he wanted to say about Vice-Chancellor Malins was that, beside being the soul of honour and possessing an intense love of truth, he had a qualification which many of those on the bench might envy. Personally, as a young man, he (Mr. Justice Byrne) had received great encouragement when the Vice-Chancellor said some kindly words when he occupied his time, no doubt unnecessarily, over some unopposed petition or other, probably pressing for costs between solicitor and client instead of being content with the ordinary costs. He was always kindly and always generous to young men. Having said that, he had not much more to say for the bench than this, that he thought there was a fair average all round. There was a high standard of honour all round, and all branches of the profession tried to act up to it. There was no country in the world where the profession of the law was held in higher esteem than in England. That was because people believed that justice was done. He had been struck often with the absence of resentment, so far as he could tell, on the part of the criminal against the policeman or the magistrate, and the absence of resentment against the judge, however wrongly the other side may think he has decided, if he thought he had had a fair hearing. After all, their duty as advisers, their duty as advocates, and their duty as judges was the same. Let them try to do their duty. Let them try to act according to a code of very high honour, far higher than that which was considered necessary in some branches of occupation—in many branches of occupation. Let them try to act up to that. Let them not boast themselves because they had done it, but let them be proud to think that they were held in such high esteem by the public. Something was said by one of the speakers about promotion to the Court of Appeal. That was so far appropriate to his branch of the profession rather than to the other branches. He begged to say that the duties of the judge of first instance were as responsible, perhaps more responsible—they were as difficult, and probably more difficult, than the duties to be performed in another place, where the connection between the different branches of the law, the solicitors, the bar, and the bench, became more remote in the Court of Appeal. All he could say was that he thought it would be a very bad day for them when there was any sort of notion that there was a promotion from one bench to another. It might be that some people thought it was a promotion to judge other people's judgments rather than to sit alone. His view was that each position was equally responsible. The duties were the same, and to feel that one had done one's best and was doing one's best was just as satisfactory to a judge who sat and heard solicitors in chambers on those Mondays which were really such hard days of work, and not only solicitors and barristers, but solicitors' clerks, and sometimes a little boy whose head hardly appeared above the table.

Mr. W. Ellis Humb-Williams, K.C., responded for the bar. They all worked hard, whether barristers or solicitors. Solicitors at any rate had the more varied duties. They required more tact, possibly more knowledge of the world, certainly more patience, and sometimes he thought their work gave them more trouble. It had been said that the attributes of success at the bar were loquacity and pugnacity. He had even heard it said that sometimes when barristers were called to the bench they did not always leave these qualities behind them The traditions of the bar were useful traditions; they were the traditions of the whole profession of the law. They were traditions of honesty, traditions of upright dealing, traditions as evinced by an assemblage of this kind, of generosity and of kindliness, and as Mr. Justice Byrne had said, these traditions should be adhered to in their integrity in the century in which we lived, because it should be observed that the part of the lawyer was becoming daily of greater importance. One day he was fostering one of those vast joint-stock schemes through which the commercial enterprize of the time was usually expressed. The next day he was possibly settling the laws of a conquered province. The third day he was listening to the woes or fighting the battles of a private client, and the next perhaps from his place in the Legislature he was humbly but strenuously doing his best to harass and embarrass the party to which he did not belong. But whatever his duties, there was no doubt in this age of progress the mark of the lawyer was to be found everywhere. It left its stamp upon every work of the age, and it would, to his mind, become of increasing importance as time passed, and as the commerce and trade of the country developed. In that work he was proud to think the bar took its share, and he believed that on the whole they did their work well.

Mr. J. Gibson Youll (Newcastle-on-Tyne) proposed "The Incorporated and other Law Societies in England and Wales." In the course of his remarks he referred to the fact that book-keeping was no longer one of the essentials for passing the Intermediate Examination. He suggested for the consideration of the Incorporated Law Society that no man ought to be admitted to the solicitor branch of the profession unless he was well up in book-keeping. Having regard to the numerous actions in which they were engaged since the Companies Act of 1862 was passed, and having regard to the frequency with which they were consulted by clients as to whether or not they should invest their money in certain companies, solicitors ought to be able to understand accounts so that they might be in a position to advise them. And one of the most essential parts of their knowledge was that of accounts, whether the balance-sheet of the particular company was as it should be, whether the machinery and buildings were properly valued, whether the work and progress had been properly estimated, and various other items, they ought to have some kind of knowledge as to how they should advise their clients. He would suggest also that every young man contemplating entering the profession as a solicitor should, if possible, be sent into a chartered accountant's office or into a commercial office for twelve months before entering into articles. The Incorporated Law Society had made its mark during the last fifty years upon the legislation of the country. Turning to the other branch of his toast, the Law Societies of England and Wales, he said that the Incorporated Law Society had been greatly indebted to the provincial societies, who had done immense service to the profession.

Mr. J. T. Doyle (president of the Manchester Incorporated Law Association) acknowledged the compliment. He said the solicitor was perhaps best represented by the words of Wordsworth as the man who had none to praise and very few to love, and they were not used to words either of love or praise. The public looked upon them as members of trades unions formed for the purpose of making two six-and-eightpences grow where only one existed before. From the time when Jack Cade should "kill all the lawyers" the public had had no sympathy with them. But he thought this arose to a great extent from ignorance of the work the solicitors performed. He was only what was called an "extraordinary member" of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society. He was a temporary member, one of the small body of men who were on the Council for a year only in virtue of their position as presidents of provincial law societies. It had been a revelation to him to see the amount of business that came before the Council and the swiftness and ability with which it was disposed of. The questions which came before the Council for decision were of all kinds and of all sorts of importance. They ranged from a question as to whether a solicitor could charge an extra shilling for a paper attached to an affidavit and not marked as an exhibit up to a Bill to amend the Settled Lands Act, and from the examination of candidates for the profession to the examination of unfortunate members with a view to their expulsion from the profession, and all these duties fell to members of the profession who had to conduct large practices and who gave to these duties an amount of time and labour which was really extraordinary. The value of their services if they were required by clients instead of their fellow members would be placed, and properly, at a high figure, and there experience of knowledge of professional practice would not be estimated in terms of cash payment. The local law societies followed the footsteps of the London society as closely as possible. They had no statutory powers to look after the interests of the profession in their own districts. All they asked of solicitors in return was they should recognize the importance of belonging to the law societies, either in their own district or in London. The public had no sympathy with solicitors; their views were not listened to by the great political parties, and there was nothing to be expected from an executive which kept their charges at the figure that was fixed at a time when a cow could be bought for 6s. 8d., whilst it continued to extract from them a tax which was levied for temporary purposes a hundred years ago. They must be combined. Association was the only thing which could get for them a proper recognition of their position as a learned profession. One function of the societies, he thought, was most important. It was, as Mr. Justice Byrne had said, of great importance that in their daily practice, in the confidential and complicated matters which came before them, that they should deal with them as men who recognized not only the mere rules of law, who had before their eyes not only the fear of penalties, but as men who were actuated in the course of professional conduct by a code of honour which was higher and wider than anything in the Solicitors Act or the Stamp Act. It was that code of honour which the law societies sought to keep in force, but their success in that respect very largely depended upon every individual member of the profession. He hoped the time would soon come when the only thing that a solicitor would have to fear would be that it should be said of him that he was guilty of conduct unworthy of a member of the Law Society.

Mr. Robert Cunliffe (chairman of the board of directors) proposed the health of "The Chairman." He referred to two letters which had been received, one from a gentleman whose family had received assistance from the society to the amount of £300. He had sent a cheque for £100 and had expressed the hope that he would pay the remaining £200 before the end of the year. The other letter was from another solicitor who said he had been left in very impecunious circumstances and that his mother had been assisted by the association. She had often expressed her gratitude, and he, having been an office boy and being now a solicitor, sent £1 1s. for subscription, and said he hoped to continue his connection with the society during the remainder of his life. These two facts shewed that the association was doing good work.

The Chairman responded, and the proceedings terminated.

During dessert a selection of music was very admirably rendered, under the direction of Mr. James A. Brown, by the following artistes: Miss Beatrice Ashton, Miss Lilian Gardner, Mr. James A. Brown, Mr. James Leyland, Mr. Arthur Barlow. Pianoforte, Mr. Sidney Hann.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The eighty-fifth annual general court of the Law Association for the benefit of Widows and Families of Solicitors in the Metropolis and Vicinity was held at the hall of the Incorporated Law Society on the 29th of May, the vice-president, Mr. Charles Burt (in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, the president), being in the chair. Amongst the members present were: Mr. T. Dolling Bolton, M.P., Mr. Samuel J. Daw (treasurer), Mr. Foss, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Pead, Mr. Ram, Mr. Toovey, Mr. Reader, Mr. L. O. Eagleton, and others.

The report of the board of directors stated that the funded property of the association now consists of the following investments—viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Consols	23,000	0	0
India 3 per cents.	5,000	0	0
India 3½ per cents.	2,000	0	0
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	1,500	0	0
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity Class B £179 1s. 1d.			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Guaranteed 3 per cent. Stock	660	0	0
East Indian Railway Company Annuity Class B £307 13s. 9d. costing	6,837	0	0

The receipts of the association are as follows:

Dividends on the above investments ..	1,352	17	1
Annual subscriptions	271	19	0
Donations	12	12	0
Total receipts for the year ...	1,637	8	1
Life subscriptions	52	10	0

The directors have distributed £587 amongst twelve members' and £400 amongst twenty-three non-members' cases, making the total relief granted £987. Since the formation of the association in 1817, the amount of relief granted to members and their families is £75,288, and to solicitors (non-members) and their families, £14,090, making a grand total of £89,378. During the past year, two annuitants have died, at the advanced ages of eighty-two and eighty-three; and there are now eleven annuitants, the widows or daughters of deceased members, three of whom are over eighty years of age, and three are over seventy. In all cases the applications for relief are carefully considered by the monthly board of directors, after the actual circumstances of the applicant have been investigated by the secretary; and the amount and method of payment of the grants are fixed to secure as far as possible the greatest benefit to the recipient. In many cases it is found better to spread the payments, making them quarterly or even monthly; this is particularly so with the aged, and distressing instances have come under the directors' notice, where old annuitants have been overcharged and neglected, and otherwise imposed upon by persons with whom they resided. A further sum of £300 Local Loans Stock has been purchased and added to the investments previously held, and there remains a cash balance in hand of £368 5s. 8d. towards the expenditure of the current year. With deep regret the directors have to report the deaths of the following members of the association: Mr. Geo. L. Bristow, Mr. Hy. E. Burgess, Mr. Geo. L. Phipps Eyre, Mr. H. H. Hood Barrs, Mr. C. O. Humphreys, Mr. J. Newbon, Mr. W. B. Paterson, Mr. Hy. Verden, and Mr. R. Holmes White. Forty-two new members have joined the association during the past year, of whom five are life members.

The directors earnestly hope that the members will do their best to induce their friends to join the association.

The Chairman, in referring to the report and balance-sheet for the past

year, pointed out that during the year the directors had expended £987 in grants of relief to members and non-members' cases, and had dealt with all applications coming within the rules. The association was continuing to do good work, every case was carefully investigated, and the money laid out to the best advantage of those needing help. The association was in a vigorous and flourishing condition, forty-two new members having been elected in the year, and £300 Local Loans Stock added to the funded property of the association. It was proposed to celebrate the Coronation year by an extra grant of £10 to all the annuitants.

The treasurer, Mr. S. J. Daw, moved the adoption of the report, which duly carried.

The Lord Chief Justice was re-elected president, and the board and officers were appointed for the ensuing year.

THE CITY OF LONDON AND COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF TITLE.

At the meeting of the Court of Common Council of the City of London on the 29th ult., a largely-signed petition by owners, lessees, and others interested in land in the city was presented, praying the court to continue to use its best endeavours to prevent the introduction of the compulsory system of land registration into the city. The petition stated that further experience had been gained as to the working of the system of compulsory land registration under the Land Transfer Act of 1897 since the council inquired into the subject in 1898, and decided that it was not expedient that registration should be made compulsory in the city. So far as the petitioners were aware, that further experience tended to confirm the conclusion at which the council then arrived. An assurance was given in 1897 that the Act would not be applied in the City of London against the wishes of the inhabitants, which had already been expressed adversely to the application. The petitioners therefore asked the court to continue to use its best endeavours to prevent the introduction of the compulsory system of registration.

Mr. E. Lee moved that the petition should be referred to the Law and City Courts Committee for them to deal with.

Mr. W. H. Thomas, in seconding the motion, said the Lord Chancellor was often described as being a friend of the city, but, if such was the case, the city might well ask to be saved from such friends.

Mr. Burnett informed the court that the Act would offer no facility to land transfer, but, on the contrary, the cost would be increased.

The resolution was adopted.

The Law and City Courts Committee recommended that a petition should be presented by the corporation to the King in Council, praying that an order might be made excluding the city from the operation of the Act. On the show of hands the recommendation was adopted.

The Officiating Town Clerk was instructed to sign the petition when it was ready.

LEGAL NEWS.

INFORMATION REQUIRED.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Jackson, deceased.—Anyone having any knowledge of or being able to give any information concerning the Will (if any) of Mrs. Sarah Jane Jackson, late of Erin Villa, Putney, S.W., widow, deceased, who died on the 8th day of February, 1902, is requested to communicate with Messrs. Hare & Co., of 139, Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, E.C., solicitors.

CHANGES IN PARTNERSHIPS.

Dissolutions.

Cecil Dickinson and Charles Henry Kesteven, solicitors (Dickinson & Kesteven), 22 and 23, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, London. May 1. The undersigned Cecil Dickinson will continue to practise as a solicitor in partnership with George John Rollings Stubbs, at the above address, under the style or firm of Dickinson & Stubbs.

Arthur James Livesey and Alexander William Ross, solicitors (Livesey & Ross), Manchester, and (A. M. Gibb & Co.) Southport. May 17. [*Gazette*, June 3.

GENERAL.

On Thursday, in one of the courts of the King's Bench Division, says the *Westminster Gazette*, much amusement was caused when the jurymen were called owing to many names and Christian names being alike. The panel summoned numbered sixty-five, all hailing from the neighbourhood of Hackney, and with the exception of three all were named Clark. Many answered to the various Christian names of Charles, George, Henry, and William, and in the end the associate was obliged to read out the precise address of each before the jury box was filled for the first time. It contained eleven Clarks and one Clarkson; the remaining Clarks filled up the body of the court.

Sir Julian E. Salomons, K.C., who is, says the *Daily Chronicle*, once more in London, must be the record-holder in the matter of voyages between Australia and England. He is one of the two great Jewish lawyers of Australia, the other being Sir Josiah Symon, the leader of the Opposition in the Commonwealth Senate. After marrying into a London Jewish family, he settled in Sydney, where he rapidly acquired a leading practice. He served as Solicitor-General in the Governments of Sir John Robertson and Sir Charles Cowper, and in 1886 he accepted the vacant Chief Justiceship. But he held it for only twenty-four hours. He found the puisne judges so hostile to the appointment that he resigned, and assumed his place at the bar. During his last visit to London he acted as Agent-General for New South Wales.

With reference to the approximate date when a Federal Patent and Trade-Marks Bill for the Australian Commonwealth will be passed, Mr R. W. Barker, of the British and Foreign Patent and Trade-Mark Offices, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C., informs the *Times* that the Australasian Institute of Patent Agents announce that no such Bill has yet been introduced, and, as far as the institute can ascertain, is not likely to be for some time. While, therefore, they are doing all they can to expedite matters and have only recently, by deputation to the Federal Attorney-General, urged immediate action concerning the passing of such an important measure, they do not think it is at all likely that such an Act will be passed and come into force before 1904. Meanwhile, it will be necessary for inventors and trade-mark owners to make, as heretofore, separate applications in the States of the Commonwealth.

The report for 1901 of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-Marks, just issued, states that the receipts from patent fees were £210,187, an increase of £6,047 as compared with 1900; from design fees, £3,432, an increase of £338; and from trade-mark fees, £10,506, a decrease of £493. The number of applications for patents received in 1901 was 26,777, as compared with 23,924 in 1900. The total number of specifications received was 34,399, an increase of 3,187, or 10·2 per cent. As to inventions patented in 1900, the Comptroller states that the diminution in the number of specifications for that year is largely due to the continued decrease of inventions relating to cycles, but the titles of the applications lodged in 1901 indicate a considerable revival of inventive activity in both cycles and motor cars during the latter half of last year. All the classes relating to electricity, except galvanic batteries, shew an increase. Discussing the directions of invention in 1901, the Comptroller says that last year the attention of inventors was specially directed, as to 1900, to the subject of election traction. The protection of the public from accidents due to broken wires was an object which occupied many minds. Motor-cars shewed a considerable increase, especially as regards cars propelled by oil motors. The experimental trials of airships and submarine boats led to a number of applications for patents relating to these subjects. The Act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors to children, passed in the last Session of Parliament, prescribed the use of "corked and sealed receptacles" by licensed victuallers, and toward the end of the year many applications were made for devices intended to comply with this requirement.

The two main subjects arranged for discussion at the ensuing congress of the International Union of Penal Law to be held in St. Petersburg from the 17th of September to the 22nd of September this year, are, says the *Times*—(1) The importance to be attributed, in the domain of criminal law, to the psychological elements of crime, as contrasted with its material consequences; (2) the reforms to be introduced into the sphere of preliminary examination and indictment in order to secure the greatest possible guarantees alike for individual liberty and for the discovery of fact. Among the subjects of communications will be the question of summary procedure in the case of offences and misdemeanour, and the questions of banishment, of the "white slave" traffic, and of the institution of conditional condemnation and its results. The Russian Government has placed at the disposal of the organizing committee the necessary funds for providing foreign members of the congress, up to the number of 150 persons, with first-class tickets for use on the Russian railways. The Government further dispenses all foreign members from the obligation of having their passports examined and signed at Russian Consulates, and will furnish them instead with special certificates to be presented at the frontier on entering Russian territory. All those who desire to take part in the congress should forward without delay to the bureau of the congress (Legislative Section, Ministry of Justice, St. Petersburg) a declaration of their intention, stating the name, nationality, religion, and position of the writer, and the itinerary which he proposes to follow in Russia (including the names of the stations of arrival and departure on the frontier).

Warning to Intending House Purchasers and Lessees.—Before purchasing or renting a house, even for a short occupation, it is advisable to have the Drains and Sanitary Arrangements independently Tested and Reported upon. For terms apply to The Sanitary Engineering Co. (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria-street, Westminster. Established 27 years. Telegrams: Sanitation, London. Telephone: 316 Westminster.—[Advt.]

COURT PAPERS.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Rota of Registrars in Attendance on

Date.	Emergency Rota.	Appeal Court No. 2.	Mr. Justice Kekewich.	Mr. Justice Byrne.
Monday, June 9	Mr. Farmer	Mr. Church	Mr. King	Mr. Beal
Tuesday 10	King	Greswell	Farmer	Carrington
Wednesday 11	Theed	Church	King	Beal
Thursday 12	W. Leach	Greswell	Farmer	Carrington
Friday 13	Church	Church	King	Beal
Saturday 14	Church	Greswell	Farmer	Carrington

Date.	Mr. Justice Farwell.	Mr. Justice Buckley.	Mr. Justice Joyce.	Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady.
Monday, June 9	Mr. W. Leach	Mr. Pemberton	Mr. R. Leach	Mr. Godfrey
Tuesday 10	Theed	Jackson	Godfrey	R. Leach
Wednesday 11	W. Leach	Pemberton	R. Leach	Jackson
Thursday 12	Theed	Jackson	Godfrey	Pemberton
Friday 13	W. Leach	Pemberton	R. Leach	Carrington
Saturday 14	Theed	Jackson	Godfrey	Beal

COURT OF APPEAL.

TRINITY SITTINGS, 1902.

(*Continued from p. 537.*)

FROM THE CHANCERY DIVISION, THE PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION (PROBATE AND DIVORCE), AND THE COUNTY PALATINE AND STANNARIES COURTS.

(General List.)

1901.

In re The Registered Trade Marks, Nos 915, 916, and 31,837 of Messrs Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton, ld and Patents, Designs, &c, Acts appl of Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Nov 28, 1901 December 5

In re The Registered Trade Marks, Nos 2, 27,781, 31,839, 31,840, 43,808, 43,809, and 53,995 of Messrs Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton, ld, and Patents, &c Acts appl of Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton, ld, from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Nov 28, 1901 December 5

In re Lewis Thomas v Hedley Hedley v Thomas appl of M A Hedley & anr from order of Mr Justice Cozens-Hardy, dated Nov 7, 1901 December 6

Byrne v The Millom & Askam Hematite Iron Co ld appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Nov 20, 1901 December 6

In re Martin Martin v Martin appl of deft from Mr Justice Buckley, dated Nov 19, 1901 December 9

Brickwell v Gilbert appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Nov 22, 1901 December 10

Brazier v Glasspool appl of deft from order of Mr Justice Byrne, dated Nov 27, 1901 (produce order) December 10

In re Cabot Brisker v Cabot Cabot v Purnes appl of deft F P Cabot from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Dec 4, 1901 (produce order—security ordered) December 11

In re Ford Ford v Ford appl of pltff & anr from order of Mr. Justice Buckley, dated Nov 7, 1901 December 11

Harrington v Steel appl of deft from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Dec 12, 1901 December 17

In re Hunt Leppard v Morgan Leppard v Pollard & Settled Land Acts appl of pltffs from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated Aug 5, 1901 (produce order—security ordered) December 17

Rumney v The Kent Coal, Finance & Development Co ld appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Byrne, dated Aug 2, 1901 (produce order) December 18

In re The Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, and In re The Coolgardie Gold Fields ld appl of E J Wickenden from order of Mr Justice Wright, dated Dec 12, 1901 December 20

In re Huxtable Huxtable v Crawford appl of Attorney-General from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated Nov 22, 1901 December 28

Bennett v Stone appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Nov 13, 1901 December 31

1902.

In re Mackenzie Bain v Mackenzie appl of deft C L Macay from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated Oct 25, 1901 Jan 3

In re Lewthwaite Braithwaite v Lewthwaite appl of deft J Lewthwaite from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Dec 10, 1902 Jan 9

Badham v Williams appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Jan 14, 1902 Jan 21

In re Miss A J Masterson, dec Trevanion v Dumas and ors appl of deft and ors from order of Mr Justice Byrne, dated Aug 6, 1901 Jan 28

Ainsworth and ors v Wilding and ors appl of pltffs from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated Aug 3, 1901 Jan 28

S A M Gair (widow) v A Tolhurst & ors appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Nov 7, 1901 Jan 29

Wright v Carter & ors appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Jan 21, 1902 (produce order) Jan 29

Lewis v Bafico appl of deft from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Nov 4, 1901 Feb 3

Sebastian Ziana de Ferrant v The British Thompson Houston Co, ld appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated Jan 30, 1902 Feb 10

The Acetylene Illuminating Co, ld & anr v The United Alkali Co, ld appl of pltffs from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Feb 3, 1902 Feb 11

Findlater v Newman appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Feb 11, 1902 Feb 12 Same v Same appl of deft from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Feb 11, 1902 March 12

J W Green ld v Hill appl of pltffs from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Feb 10, 1902 (produce order) Feb 24

Bottom v Lodge & Harper ld appl of deft from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Feb 18, 1902 (produce order) Feb 28

In re Day, dec Day v Sprake appl of deft from order of Mr Justice Cozens-Hardy, dated July 2, 1902 March 1

In re Crace Balfour v Crace appl of deft from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated Feb 10, 1901 March 1

In re John Scott, dec Langton v Scott appl of A Langton and ors from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Jan 14, 1902 March 3

Evans, Williams and ors v Byrnon and ors appl of defts from order of Mr Justice Byrne, dated Feb 12, 1902 March 5

Patent Exploitation v Siemens Bros & Co ld appl of pltffs from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Jan 31, 1902 March 6

Joseph v Joseph appl of pltff Morris from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Feb 27, 1902 (produce order) March 13

Meyer & anr v Green appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Jan 28, 1902 March 13

Kopp v Rosenwald appl of deft from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated March 5, 1902 (produce order) March 17

In the Matter of the Registered Trade-Mark, No. 107,354 in Class 23 of A & A Crompton & Co, ld, and In the Matter of the Patents, Designs, & Trade-Mark Acts, 1883 to 1888 appl of A Grandage & ors from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated March 6, 1902 March 18

In re Parkin Fisher v Parkin appl of deft D E Parker (an infant) from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Jan 29, 1902 March 19

In the Matter of the Co's Acts, 1862 to 1893, and In the Matter of Bancroft & Co, ld appl of Messrs Harrison & Stead, Liquidators, from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Feb 18, 1902 March 19

Bickmore v Dimmer (Liverpool D R) appl of deft from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated March 11, 1902 (produce order) March 24

In re Alexander's Trusts Alexander v Shuter appl of defts C S Shuter and anr from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Jan 23, 1902 March 24

In re Jaques, dec Hodgson v Braisby and ors appl of deft Annie Todd from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Feb 24, 1902 March 26

In re Letters Patent, No. 5,889 of 1897 and In re The Patents, &c, Acts, 1883 to 1888 appl of petnr J Crosfield & Sons and anr from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated March 7, 1902 (produce order) March 27

Stagg v The Medway (Upper) Navigation Co appl of pltff from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated March 14, 1902 March 27

FROM THE KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

For Hearing.

(Final List.)

1901.

Nigel Gold, &c, Co v Hoarde appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated July 26, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Aug 7

The Kingswell Steamship Co ld v F W Harten appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated July 26, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Aug 7

Neustadt v Lambert appl of deft from judgt Mr Justice Mathew, dated July 26, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Aug 8

Handby v Wolverhampton Race Course and Dunstall Park Club Co ld appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Darling, dated July 24, 1901, without jury, Stafford Aug 8

Robinson Gold Mining Co ld and ors v Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co, ld appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Phillimore, dated July 15, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Aug 9

C H A Dougherty v E Richards & Co appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Darling, dated July 31, 1901, common jury, Middlesex Aug 9

Ben Graham & ors (trading, &c) v The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works & Public Buildings appl of defts from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice, dated Aug 6, 1901, and special jury, Leeds Aug 15

Pearce v Greening appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Wills, dated Aug 6, 1901, without jury, Exeter Aug 20

Carter v Leyson appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Phillimore, dated Aug 9, 1901, without jury, Birmingham Aug 22

Curtis & Co v Head appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated July 29, 1901, without Middlesex Aug 23

The Steamship Carlsbrook Co ld v London & Provincial Marine & General Insce Co ld appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated Aug 7, 1901, without jury, Middlesex Aug 31

Dunn & ors v Donald Currie & Co & Bucknall Bros appl of defts Bucknall Bros from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated Aug 2, 1901, Middlesex Aug 10 Sir William Dunn & ors v Donald Currie & Co and ors appl of defts Donald Currie & Co from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated Aug 2, 1901, without jury, Middlesex Sept 7

Molineaux v The London, Birmingham & Manchester Insurance Co ld appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Phillimore, dated Aug 6, 1901, without jury, Birmingham Sept 12

The Long Eaton Recreation Grounds Co ld v The Midland Railway Co appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Lawrance, dated Aug 12, 1901, non-jury, Derby Sept 16

Ratcliff & Dealtry v A B Mendelssohn appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated Aug 7, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Sept 16

Honikman v Stopford & ors appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Darling, dated Aug 9, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Oct 9

H F Van Laun & Co v Baring Bros ld appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Bigham, dated July 3, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Oct 9

Scott & Horton v Godfrey appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Bigham (Commercial List), dated June 27, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Oct 23

Bridgwater & Smith v Godfery appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew (Commercial List), dated Aug 2, 1901 Oct 23

Wallis Chlorine Syndicate ld v American Alkali Co ld appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated July 6, 1901, with special jury, Middlesex Oct 23

The Mayor, &c of Truro v Rowe appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Wills, dated Aug 10, 1901 Oct 23

Same v Kemp appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Wills, dated Aug 5, 1901 Oct 23

Vogemann v Zanzibar Steamship Co ld appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Phillimore, dated July 15, 1901, without jury, Middlesex Oct 24

Renton & Co v Midland Railway Co & ors (Railway and Canal Commission) appl of Midland Ry Co from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, Sir F. Peel, and Viscount Cobham, dated July 10, 1901 Oct 29

Lloyds Bank ld v Gerard Moseley appl of deft from judgt of Mr. Justice Wills, dated Aug 6, 1901, without a jury, Bristol Oct 31

Hoare & Co ld v Met Borough of Lewisham appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Lawrance, dated Aug 12, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 1

Titchfield Bank ld v Irvin & ors appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Darling, dated Nov 2, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 6

Wyler v The Ibo Investment Trust ld appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Walton, dated Oct 31, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 11

Mayor of Westminster, applt v Edgcome, respt (*Crown Side*) appl of respt from order of The Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Ridley, dated Oct 25, 1901 Nov 12

Ward Bros v James Hill & Sons appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Wills, dated Aug 6, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 14

The Electrolytic Plating Apparatus Co ld v Henry Holland Co appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Ridley, dated Nov 6, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 19

Same v John Birch & Sons ld appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Ridley, dated Nov 6, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 19

George v Coates appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Ridley, dated Nov 7, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 21

Temple, Thomson & Clark v Runnalls appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Bigham (Commercial Cause), dated Nov 5, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 23

Trustee of G Mellor a bankrupt v Maas appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Nov 8, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 23

Sykes v Curtis & ors appl of G Murray (3rd party) from judgt of Mr Justice Ridley, dated Nov 19, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 26

Spooner & anr v Day appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Nov 21, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 28

Holt v Wren appl of E Holt, pltff, from judgt of Mr Justice Wills, dated , 1901, District Registry, Blackburn Nov 27

Simon v Hillarn (trading, &c.) appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Channell, dated Nov 16, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 30

Cooke v Payne appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Nov 21, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 30

Mills & Sparrow v The Atlantic Transport Co ld appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Walton, dated Nov 18, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Nov 30

Zimbler & anr v Abrahams appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Darling, dated Nov 23, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex December 4

Lewis v Berkley & anr appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Darling, dated Nov 16, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex December 5

Bassett v Maudslay appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Bucknill, dated Nov 26, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex December 6

Philip v Bennett & Co appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Bigham, dated Nov 29, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex December 6

Wilcock v Greig appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Darling, dated Nov 29, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex December 6

In re an Arbitration between Lord Mostyn and F H Fitzsimmons appl of Lord Mostyn from order of Mr Justice Wright (special case), dated Nov 27, 1901 December 11

The Mutual Loan Fund Assoc ld v Friend appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Darling, dated Nov 30, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Dec 12

Harris & Co v Davis & Co, ld & anr appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Dec 6, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Dec 13

Wyatt v The London County Council appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Dec 9, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex Dec 16

Hanfstaengl v The British Mutoscope & Biograph Co ld appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Phillimore, dated Dec 4, 1901, with a common jury, Middlesex Dec 19

Green v Lydall & anr appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Darling, dated Nov 29, 1901, without a jury, Middlesex (security ordered) Dec 20

Hay v Veale appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Lawrance, dated Dec 18, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Dec 23

Hawnt v Prust appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Walton, dated Dec 10, 1901, common jury, Middlesex Dec 30

Surtees v Woodhouse appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Walton, dated Dec 21, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Dec 31

1902.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England v The North Eastern Ry Co appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Dec 10, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Jan 3

Phillips & Ors v Williams appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Walton, dated Dec 21, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Jan 3

Granville & Co v Firth appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Ridley, dated Dec 12, 1901, common jury, Leeds Jan 3

Moul v Coronet Theatre ld appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Dec 10, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Jan 3

Randt Gold Mining Co ld v The New Balkis Ersteling ld appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Bucknill, dated Dec 20, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Jan 8

Kennedy v Davis appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated Dec 18, 1901, non-jury, Leeds Jan 8

Collins v Saxby appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Bruce, dated Dec 20, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Jan 11

Fryer v The Church Agency ld & anr appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Walton, dated Nov 13, 1901, common jury, Middlesex Jan 14

Marie Orr v Blake appl of deft from judgment of the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling and Channell, dated Dec 19, 1901 Jan 16

In re An Arbitration between Todd, Birleston & Co and the North Eastern Ry Co appl of Todd, Birleston & Co from judgt of Mr Justice Wright (special case), dated Dec 2, 1901 Jan 17

Countess Essarts v Whinney appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Jan 18, 1902, non-jury, Middlesex Jan 25

The Attorney-General (Informant) v The Hon. Henry John Baron Montagu Revenue Side appl of deft from order Mr Justice Phillimore, dated Jan 15, 1902 Jan 27

Wakefield Corpn v Cooke & ors appl of defts from judgt of The Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling & Channell, dated Dec 16, 1901 Jan 28

The Mayor & ors of the Borough of Southampton v Lord appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Jan 16, 1902, non-jury, Middlesex Jan 30

The British Oil Cake Mills ld (applts) v The Commrs of Inland Revenue (respts) Revenue Side appl of applts from order of Mr Justice Phillimore, dated Jan 29, 1902 Jan 31

Cheverton Brown v Brooke appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Ridley, dated Dec 17, 1902, non-jury, Middlesex Feb 1

In re an Arbitration between Hacquoil & Co and L Gueret ld appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Jan 29, 1902 Feb 4

F Harrison & Co v John Peterson & ors and Foster and McGowan v John Peterson & ors (consolidated) appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Bigham, dated Jan 23, 1902 Feb 5

Mexican Rosario Mining Co ld v Kennedy appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Phillimore, dated Feb 6, 1902, non-jury, Middlesex Feb 8

Simpson v Teignmouth & Shaldon Bridge appl of deft Co from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Nov 25, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Feb 8

The Colour Printing Syndicate ld v The Northern Press & Engineering Co ld appl of pltffs from Mr Justice Wright, dated Jan 30, 1902, non-jury, Middlesex Feb 11

Kempthorne & anr v Hankey & anr Same v Same (consolidated) appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Bigham, dated Jan 28, 1902, non-jury, Middlesex Feb 11

The General Insce Co ld of Triesk v The Neptune Steamship Insce Assoc appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Walton, dated Dec 17, 1901, non-jury, Middlesex Feb 15

Ursula Bright Steamship Co ld v R P Houston & Co & anr appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Ridley, dated Jan 13, 1902, non-jury, Lancaster (judgment given in London) Feb 17

Zerego & Co & ors v Ursula Bright Steamship Co ld appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Ridley, dated Jan 13, 1902, non-jury, Lancaster (judgt given in London) Feb 17

Tagart, Beaton & Co v James Fisher & Sons & The West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Co ld (3rd parties) appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Bigham, dated Feb 10, 1902, non-jury, Middlesex Feb 19

Capper, Alexander & Co v McLeod & anr appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Bigham, dated Feb 3, 1902, non-jury, Middlesex Feb 19

Eskon v Lewis appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Jan 24, 1902, non-jury, Middlesex Feb 24

Heath, Ada Maud (a married woman) v Wheeler, Percy York appl of pltff from judgt of Mr Justice Walton, dated Feb 10, 1902 (jury discharged) Feb 28

The West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Co ld v Tagart, Beaton & Co appl of pltffs from judgt of Mr Justice Walton, dated Feb 24, 1902, non-jury, Middlesex Feb 28

McDowall v The Great Western Ry Co appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Kennedy, dated Feb 20, 1902, special jury, Haverfordwest (tur con in London) March 4

The Attorney-Gen v The Rev Arthur Newton Johnson (Revenue Side) appl of informant from judgt of Mr Justice Phillimore, dated Jan 15, 1902 March 5

(*To be continued.*)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

TRINITY SITTINGS, 1902.

CROWN PAPER.

For Argument.

London Vestry of St James and St John, Clerkenwell v Evans Magistrates case dismissal of claim under Metropolis Management Act, 1862

County of London The King v Special Commissioners of Income Tax nisi for mandamus to state case (ex parte Wilson & ors)

County of London The King v Dixon nisi for certiorari for Sheriffs inquisition (ex parte City & Great Northern Ry Co)

Staffordshire Pearks, Gunston, & Tee v Van Tromp Magistrates case conviction under Sale of Food & Drugs Act, 1875

Lowestoft Gage v Wren Magistrates case dismissal of information under Public Health Act, 1875

Warwickshire, Birmingham The King v H H Judge Whitehorne and Dryhurst nisi to hear appln for judgment debtor's sumns against Dryhurst (expte Birmingham Industrial Loan Co)

Middlesex The King v M Sharp, Esq, & ors, &c, and Sanguinetti nisi to Jj to state case (expte Ransom)

Monmouthshire, Newport The King v H H Judge Owen and Robertson nisi to hear, &c, appln for compensation under W C Act, 1897 (expte Jenkins)

Grimsby Edgill v J & G A Ward ld Magistrates case conviction under statute 57 & 58 Vic, c 60, sec 376, sub-sec 1 (d)

Lancashire Ormskirk Union v Chorlton Union Quarter Sessions special case under 12 & 13 Vic, c 45, sec 11, settlement of pauper

Surrey Wimbledon Urban District Council v Hastings Quarter Sessions special case respt's appl Public Health Act

Montgomeryshire Mayor, &c, of Liverpool v Jones & ors Magistrates case order for payment of arrears of poor rate
Canterbury Fairbrass v Mayor, &c of Canterbury Magistrate's case conviction under Public Health Act, 1875
Lancashire The King v Manchester Ship Canal Co nisi for mandamus to obey order of Mersey Conservancy Commissioners (expte Mersey Conservancy Commissioners)
Devonshire The King v W Thorne, Esq and ors, Jj, &c nisi for mandamus to Jj to hear, &c informations v Amory and ors (expte Luxon)
Merionethshire The King v W Davies, Esq and ors, Jj, &c nisi for mandamus to hear, &c appln for transfer of licence (expte Jones)
Manchester Agnew v Mayor, &c of Manchester
Essex Loach v Wanstead School Board

CIVIL PAPER.

For Argument.

Manchester District Registry Fletcher v Waters motion by pltff to set aside judgt directed to be entered by Edward Pollock, Esq, Official Referee
Same Same v Same same
Same Same v Same same
In re an Arbitration between Ibo Trust ld and Isidore Wyler motion by Wyler to set aside award
Mothersill & anr v Bellby motion to set aside award of special referee on on trial of action
Berkshire, Newbury Stradling & anr v Whitcombe County Court deft's appl from Judge Russell
Monmouthshire, Monmouth Whitchurch Rural District Council v Wibby County Court deft's appl from Judge Owen
Same Ross Rural Council v Same same
London Campbell v Rogers County Court deft's appl from Judge Rentoul, KC
Berkshire, Reading Walter v Yalden County Court deft's appl from Judge Russell
Surrey, Southwark Dunn v South-Eastern & Chatham Fy Co County Court pltff's appl from Judge Addison
Nottinghamshire, Nottingham Crossland v Refuge Assce Co County Court defts' appl from Judge Martineau
Staffordshire, Stoke-upon-Trent & Longton Mould v Kirkham County Court deft's appl from Judge Mulholland
London Timbrell & anr v Juta & Co Mayor's Court defts' appl from Recorder
In re an Arbitration between Alphonse Rowland Wright (trading, &c) and Frederick Le Mare and In the Matter of the Arbitration Act, 1889 mtn to set aside award
Middlesex, Brompton Gracey v Inglis County Court pltff's appl from Judge Stonor
Middlesex, Westminster Smith v Malcolm County Court pltff's appl from Judge Woodfall
London Lund Bros & Co v Harris & Rawlinson Mayor's Court deft Rawlinson's appl from Common Serjeant
Essex, Southend Turkiewicz v Caplin Wisniewski v Caplin County Court pltff's appl from Judge Atkinson
In re an Abitration between Thomas Ginnis and Frank Sutton Hawthorn motion to set aside Arbitrator's Award
Sussex, Brighton Budd & Scott v Daniel County Court defts' appeal from Judge Martineau
Middlesex, Edmonton Brightmore v Baker County Court deft's appl from Judge Atkinson
London Torkington v Magee Mayor's Court pltff's appl from Common Serjeant
Reitz v Battson & anr pltff's appl from order of Official Referee for Judgment
Hampshire, Lymington Smith v Buchanan & anr and by counter-claim Buchanan and anr v Smith County Court deft's (on counter-claim) appl from Judge Philbrick
Middlesex, Brentford Angles v Lee County Court pltff's appl from Judge Shortt
Tonkinson v Stainer & ors Point of Law under section 46 of Judicature Act, 1873
Yorkshire, Doncaster Lambert & ors v Bone County Court deft's appl from Judge
Radford v Delmege, Reid & Co & anr defts motions to set aside award of Official Referee
Surrey, Wandsworth Beckett Bros v Garton Hill Co & Shepherd
Sussex, Brighton Cane v Willett & Wife
Middlesex, Clerkenwell Lawrence v Hill & anr
London Hamond v Coates

SPECIAL CASES AND POINTS OF LAW.

For Hearing.

The Mayor, &c, of Southwark v Provident Clerks, &c, Assoc
The Mayor, &c, of Islington v London School Board

MOTIONS FOR JUDGMENT.

For Hearing.

Arno v Trick & ors
Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co v Bourne
Same v Jackson
Same v Stevens

COURT FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF CROWN CASES RESERVED.

For Judgment.

The King v Plummer (c.a.v. May 10, 1902, coram The Lord Chief Justice Justice of England, Mr Justice Wright, Mr Justice Bruce, Mr Justice Darling and Mr Justice Jelf)

REVENUE PAPER.

English Informations.

Attorney-Gen v Arthur Stoner (for Decree by consent)
Same v The Mayor, &c of Newcastle upon Tyne & anr

Petition under Finance Act, 1894.

Re H E M Davies, dec

Special Case.

R L Hunter (Suppliant) and The King

Cases Stated.

HH The Nizam, &c and Apthorpe (Surveyor of Taxes) part heard
E L Browne and Furtado (Surveyor, &c)
Hudson and Gribble (Surveyor, &c)
Bell and Same
Jackson and The Commrs of Inland Revenue
Speyer Bros and Same

Opposed Motion.

Attorney-Gen and B J Pollexfen Bastard

THE PROPERTY MART.

SALES OF THE ENSUING WEEK.

June 9.—Mr. ALFRED RICHARDS, at the Mart, at 2:—Old Southgate, Winchmore Hill, Palmer's Green, and New Southgate: 600 Acres of ripe Freehold Building Land within 8 miles of London. Solicitors, Messrs. Lindo & Co, London. (See advertisements, May 31, p. 7)

June 9.—Messrs. E. E. FOSTER & CRANFIELD, at the Mart, at 2:—Wood Green: Eight Cottages and a Leasehold Ground-rent of £4 10s. per annum; the gross income amounting to £261 18s.; lease 79 years. Solicitor, A. Holte Macpherson, Esq., Pimlico, S.W.—Wandsworth Common: A long Leasehold Private Residence, suitable for occupation or investment. Solicitors, A. R. Chamberlayne, Esq., and Japhet Tickle, Esq., London. (See advertisements, May 31, p. 23.)

June 10.—Messrs. CHINNOCK, GALSWORTHY, & CHINNOCK, at the Mart, at 2:—Freehold Property, situate in Neal-street, close to Long-acre and Covent-garden Market, embracing an area of about 5,140 square feet, having frontages on three sides and consisting of nine shops and dwelling-houses, producing at present a rental of £295 per annum. Solicitor, A. Holte Macpherson, Esq., London. (See advertisement, May 17, p. 4.)

June 10.—Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, & BRIDGWATER, at the Mart, at 2:—East Barnet: Freehold Building Estates, containing 63½ acres, in an excellent position close to Oakleigh-park and about a quarter of a mile from New Barnet Station, having extensive frontages to several capital roads. Also a Freehold Ground-rent of £8 10s. per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Montagu, Mileham, & Montagu, London.—In the Pine Country—Sunningdale, Berks: Five Freehold Building Sites, suitable for the erection of houses of a good class, within a few minutes' walk of Sunningdale Station, and near to the Golf Links. Solicitors, Messrs. Eardley, Holt, & Hubert, London.—Hampstead: Freehold Family Residence, known as Westbrow, No. 6, Arkwright-road; good tennis lawn, flower beds, gravel walks, in all about 0a. 1r. 30p., with a frontage of 124ft. Solicitor, Cecil F. J. Jennings, Esq., London. (See advertisements, May 31, p. 2.)

June 11.—Messrs. BAXTER, PAYNE, & LEPPER, at the Mart, at 2:—Beckenham, Kent: A Freehold Family Residence, near the Junction Station; let at £100 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Prere, Cholmeley, & Co., London.—Also a Leasehold Detached Residence; let at £115 per annum; situated close to railway station. Solicitors, Messrs. Brundrett, Randall, & Whitmore, London. (See advertisement, this week, back page.)

June 11.—Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, SON, & OAKLEY, at the Mart, at 2:—Ashdown Forest, Sussex: The attractive Freehold Residential Property, known as the Priory Estate, Forest-row, situated on high ground, immediately adjoining Ashdown Forest. The property is one mile from Forest-row, and three miles from East Grinstead Station on the L.B. & S.C. Railway. Solicitors, Messrs. Keith & Humphries, London.—Ramsgate, Kent (suitable for occupation or development): A Freehold Property, occupying healthful situation on the East Cliff, close to the sea, has a frontage of about 270 feet to Victoria-road and of 175 feet to Belle Vue-road, a building site suitable for immediate development. Solicitors, Messrs. Flint & Gardner, London.—100 fully-paid £5 Preference and 93 fully-paid £5 Ordinary Shares in the Auction Mart Co. (See advertisements, May 31, p. 1.)

June 11.—Messrs. EDWIN FOX & BOUSFIELD, at the Mart, at 2:—Woking, Surrey: Freehold Property, in the main Guildford road, within a few minutes' walk of the Woking Junction Station on the S.W. Ry., grounds about 2 acres. Solicitor, C. J. Elgie, Esq., West Hartlepool.—South Kensington: Five Freehold Town Houses, with Possession, situated within a few yards of the South Kensington Station. The Lease and Licenses of the Glendower Hotel, adjoining the property, and enjoying the same advantages of position; held on underlease for 46 years unexpired at £600 per annum. Solicitor, George S. Crook, Esq., London. (See advertisements, May 31, p. 6.)

June 11.—Messrs. DOUGLAS YOUNG & Co., at the Mart, at 2:—Borough of Finsbury: Three Freehold Houses; let at £40 each. Islington: Three Freehold Private Residences; let at £50 each. Hackney (held at a peppercorn): Three Dwelling Houses; let at £34 each. Also Leasehold Ground-rent. Solicitors, Messrs. Sheffield, Son, & Powell, London.—City of London (facing the main approach to London Bridge): The Freehold of the important premises known as 61, King William-street, City. By direction of Messrs. Samuel Allsopp & Sons (Limited), who are removing to new offices in High Holborn. Solicitors, Messrs. Jno. Holmes & Son, London. (See advertisements, May 31, p. 5.)

June 11.—Messrs. GEO. HERBERT & Co, at the Mart, at 2:—Wood Green, N., 12 Freehold Villa Residences, rent £416 per annum; Six Freehold Plots on Westberry-avenue Estate. Solicitors, Messrs. Baker & Simpson, London.—Lee, S.E., Lancaster House: A semi-detached Leasehold Residence, with vacant possession; rent value £52. Solicitor, J. B. Pitman, Esq., London. Harrow: Long Leasehold Shop and Residence, value £65 per annum; Freehold semi-detached Residence, let at £37 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. J. & E. H. Galsworthy, London.—Bayswater: Residence, close to Hyde Park; rental £135 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Barrow, Rogers, & Nevill, London.—Cheltenham: Reversion to One-half Share of Trust Fund, secured upon Freehold Property in Cheltenham; value of £1,350, with policy. Solicitor, C. Witchell, Esq., Cheltenham. (See advertisements, this week, back page.)

June 11.—Messrs. WM. R. NICHOLAS & Co., at the Mart, at 1:—Between Beaconsfield and Amersham, Freehold Residential Estate, known as Red Barn Farm, Coleshill, Amersham, of 133½ acres. Solicitors, Messrs. Parker & Sons, High Wycombe. (See advertisement, May 31, p. 6.)

June 11.—Messrs. WALTON & LEE, at the Mart, at 2:—Wiltshire: Freehold Residential and Sporting Estate known as Warneford-place, comprising an area of upwards of 2,550 acres, and including a commodious old-fashioned family mansion. Solicitors, Messrs. Duffield, Bruty, & Co., London, and Messrs. Sewell & Sons, Cirencester.—In the Thames Valley, between Maidenhead and Windsor: A charming Family Residence known as the "Foxleighs." The pleasure grounds are exceedingly pretty and contain Italian garden, tennis and croquet lawns, rose walk, &c. Solicitors, Messrs.

Park, Nelson, & Co., London.—Freehold Residential Property known as Charlton Court, in the parish of Sunbury, and about one mile from Shepperton Station, comprising old-fashioned residence, 16a. 3r. 15p. in all, two miles from the Thames at Walton, and less than 20 miles from the metropolis. Solicitors, Messrs. Turnbull & Son, Scarborough.—Residential and Sporting Estate known as Stede Court, comprising a fine old manorial residence, in Kent, one mile from Harrietsham Station on the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, seven miles from Maidstone, ten miles from Ashford, and forty-eight miles from London, extending over an area of 450 acres. Solicitors, Messrs. Ward, Bowie, & Co., London.—Clevedon, Somerset: The Freehold Residential Property, comprising a noble mansion, overlooking the beautiful Saltmouse Bay, the Bristol Channel, and the Welsh Mountains, and only 20 minutes by rail from Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Meade-King & Son, Bristol. (See advertisements, May 31, p. 8.)

June 12.—Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore, at the Mart, at 2:—Leyton: The Freehold Residence; let at £42 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe, Massey, & Co., London.—Mile End: Leasehold Houses; let at £80 12s. per annum. Solicitor, J. F. Harris, Esq., London.—Hackney, N.E.: Houses and Shops, close to the Triangle; let at £260 per annum. Solicitor, W. Taylor, Esq., London.—28 Dwelling Houses, producing £88 per annum, at Poplar and Custom House. Solicitors, Messrs. R. & E. Bastard, London.—Hackney: Leaseholds; producing £182 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Kelly, Son, & Verden, London. (See advertisements, May 31, p 9.)

June 12.—Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, & Bridgewater, at the Mart, at 2:—The Limes, Honor Oak: A commodious Freehold detached double-fronted Residence, with about ⅔ of an acre of grounds, within a few minutes walk of Honor Oak, Honor Oak Park, and Forest Hill Stations. Solicitors, Messrs. Emanuel & Simmonds, London.—Hampton Court: Freehold Family Residence in a pleasant situation, about five minutes' from Hampton Court Station and River; pleasure garden with lawn, flower beds, and borders; kitchen and fruit garden, being over half-an-acre. Solicitor, R. Hargrave Peach, Esq., London.—Sutton, Surrey: Freehold detached Residence with stabling for two horses and grounds of acre and a-half, known as Summerford, Benhilton, about a mile from Sutton Station (L.B. and S.C.R.); gardens nearly an acre and a-half. Solicitors, Messrs. E. C. Kilsby & Son, London.—Hyde Park: Two Town Residences (one with stabling) in this favourite district, near to Lancaster-gate: No. 13, Westbourne-crescent, W., let at £185 per annum; No. 13, Westbourne crescent, W., the adjoining double-fronted Residence, let at £185 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Hillman & Burt, Eastbourne. (See advertisements, May 31, p. 2.)

12.—Mr. Joseph Stower, at the Mart, at 2:—Barton Court Estate, Canterbury, within the City and County boundary, an important Freehold and Manorial Property of about 432 acres, including the Manor House. Solicitors, Messrs. Williams & James, London. (See advertisement, May 31, p. 5.)

June 12.—Messrs. Stimson & Sons, at the Mart, at 2:—Norbury, midway between Streatham and Croydon, Plot of Freehold Building Land. Freehold seven-roomed House, standing in its own grounds of 1a. 2r. 35p. Solicitors, Messrs. Paterson, Chadler, & Sykes, London.—Freehold detached Residence, known as Norfolk Lodge, 87, Howard-road, Woodside-green; let on agreement at £75 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Cooper & Williams, Brighton. (See advertisement, May 31, p. 6.)

June 12.—Messrs. Daniel Smith, Son, & Oakley, at the Mart, at 2:—Staines, Middlesex: A Freehold Property, known as Shortwood House, situate on the London-road; the frontage is about 550ft. Solicitors, Messrs. Ullithorne, Currey, & Jennings, London.—Old Kent-road: Freehold Ground-rents, amounting to £40 per annum, secured upon ten houses; value £290 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Crawley, Arnold, & Co, London. (See advertisements, May 31, p. 1.)

RESULT OF SALE.

Messrs H. E. Foster & Cranfield's Periodical Sale No. 716, at the Mart, on Thursday last, was very successful, the total realized being £31,295. The following are some of the prices obtained:—

ABSOLUTE REVERSION to £3,557	Sold	£1,300
LIFE INTEREST in £1,159 New Zealand 4 per cent. and Reversionary Life Interest in Share of another Fund	"	1,330
POLICIES:		
Alliance, £2,000; life 58	"	1,360
Clerical, Medical and General, £3,000; life 59	"	1,200
Royal Exchange, £1,000; life 75	"	1,020
Scottish Widows, £2,000; life 53	"	1,200
Imperial, £1,000; life 53	"	570
Scottish Equitable, £1,500; life 53	"	720
Sun Life, £1,500; life 53	"	745
Alliance, £1,000; life 53	"	340
Norwich Union, £499; life 67...	"	440
Imperial, £1,800; life 78	"	1,035
Legal and General, £3,800; life 50	"	1,400
National Mutual, £500; life 89	"	780
National Mutual, £525; life 89	"	750
Law Union and Crown, £499; life 89	"	705
£20,000 DEBENTURES in The Peña Copper Mines (Limited) ...	"	16,400

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—Friday, May 30.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Limited in Chancery.

De Winton, Limited—Petn for winding up, presented May 23, directed to be heard at Bangor on May 16 Owen, Queen's bldgs, Bangor, for Davis, Colmore row, Birmingham, solor for petners Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of June 6

Dilworth's Safety Valve Bottle Co, Limited—Petn for winding up, presented May 24, directed to be heard on June 10 Smith & Son, Gresham House, Old Broad st, solors for petner Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of June 9

London Cold Storage, Limited—Creditors are required, on or before July 9, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William James Weeks, 70, Cornhill Dale & Co, solors to liquidator

Love & Wyman, Limited—Creditors are required, on or before June 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr Sidney Cronk, 43 and 44, Lombard st. Gibbs & Co, Eastcheap, solors to liquidator

Malcolmson & Co, Limited—Creditors are required, on or before June 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr Sidney Cronk, 43 and 44, Lombard st. Gibbs & Co. solors to liquidator

New Flint Colliery Co, Limited—Petn for winding up, presented May 23, directed to be heard at Chester Castle, on June 12, at 11 o'clock. Boydall & Taylor, 2, Pepper st, Chester, solors for petner. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of June 11

Taw and Mole Valleys Dairy Co, Limited—Creditors are required, on or before July 12, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to C. J. Hannaford, Chulmleigh, N Devon

Topical Times Co, Limited—Petn for winding up, presented May 29, directed to be heard June 10. Lambert, Chancery ln, solor for petners. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of June 9

Victoria Sea Water Baths Co, South Shields, Limited—Creditors are required to send immediately their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Thomas Vasey, 34, King st, South Shields

Whitechurch Canonicorum Water Co, Limited—Creditors are required, on or before June 14, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to George Broom, 74, East st, Bridport. Roper, Bridport, solor for liquidator

London Gazette.—Tuesday, June 3.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Limited in Chancery.

Bagot Pneumatic Tyre Co, Limited—Creditors are required, on or before Aug 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Augustus Alexander Edward Oelrichs, 230, Dashwood House, New Broad st

Gateshead Electric and Mechanical Supply Co, Limited—Creditors are required, on or before June 24, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Thomas Price, 21, Collingwood st, Newcastle upon Tyne. Swinburne, Gateshead, solor for liquidator

Jackson, Moffat, & Co, Limited, 44, Blackett st, Newcastle upon Tyne—Creditors are required, on or before June 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Fred Bowman Taylor. Dickinson & Co, Newcastle upon Tyne, solors for liquidators

Moon, Loughlin, & Co, Limited, Luna Works, Harpurhey, Electrical Engineers—Creditors are required, on or before July 12, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Ernest Hull, 5, John Dalton st, Manchester. Field & Cunningham, Manchester, solors to liquidator

Robert Peel & Co, Limited—Creditors are required, on or before July 15, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Thomas William Handley, 4a, Booth st, Manchester

Weston Steamship Co, Limited—Creditors are required, on or before July 9, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to James Davis and James Bond, 7, Side, Newcastle upon Tyne. Pybus & Son, Newcastle upon Tyne, solors to liquidators

W. Nicholson & Co, Limited, Blaydon Saw Mills, Blaydon on Tyne—Creditors are required, on or before June 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Dickinson & Co, Grainger st West, Newcastle on Tyne, solors for liquidators

CREDITORS' NOTICES.

UNDER ESTATES IN CHANCERY.

Last Day of Claim.

London Gazette.—Friday, May 23.

Watts, Thomas Henry, Shaftesbury av, Licensed Victualler July 1 Webb v Watts, or against Frederick Webb and Charles James Storey, as executors of the said deceased Farwell, J Pownall & Co, Staple inn

London Gazette.—Friday, May 30.

Brager, John, Golden lane, Fancy Goods Dealer June 25 Diettrich v Brager, Farwell J Osborn, Copthall av

Pike, William, Swansea, Livery Stablekeeper June 30 Rees v Pike, Joyce, J Lewis Cambrian pl, Swansea

UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

London Gazette.—Friday, May 16.

Abbott, Annie, Stanwix, Cumberland June 27 Errington, Carlisle
Alcock, William Otter, Leamington, Tailor June 20 Grimwood, Ilford
Bailey, Robert George, St John's Wood June 17 Smith, jun, Bathesston
Barker, Thomas Fletcher, Scotton, nr Knaresbrough May 31 Gilling, Harrogate
Benson, Henry, Shepherd's Bush July 1 Saxton & Morgan, Somerset st, Portman sq
Betts, Samuel Wilson, Hucknall under Huthwaite, Notts, Hosiery Manufacturer June 30 Smith, Mansfield
Booth, Letitia, Westbourne Park June 12 Lee, Eccleshall
Bobringham, William Dunham, Sotby, Lincs, Farmer June 24 Bell, Horncastle
Bostock, Robert Leigh, Cheadle May 31 Smith & Brooks, Stockport
Brown, Mary Helen, Ealing June 23 Morgan & Co, Old Broad st
Brown, Thomas, Ulverston, Lancs June 30 Hart & Co, Ulverston
Butler, Janet, Kensington May 31 Burnie & Co, Fenchurch st
Campbell, John McGregor, New Cross rd, Stevedore July 31 Keddey & Co, Fenchurch st
Clarke, John, Liverpool, Plumber June 9 Burroughs, Liverpool
Cobb, Arnold Pix, Craven Hill gdns June 30 Janson & Co, College hill
Collier, Henry Charles, Dartmouth, Hotel Proprietor June 24 Guscotte & Co, Essex st, Strand
Davis, John Jackson, Blackpool June 14 Lingard & Gaunt, Manchester
Donald, Thomas, Brighton June 30 Wilde & Co, College hill
Dyett, Mary, Porchester sq June 14 Russell-Cooke & Co, Old sq, Lincoln's inn
Evans, Henry, Penarth, Glam, Plumber June 14 Merrils & Ede, Cardiff
Fawcitt, Thomas Christopher, Manchester, Chemist June 21 Lord, Manchester
Goodyear, William, Birmingham, Time Keeper June 12 Robinson, Birmingham
Gray, Gwenllian, Cardiff June 21 Seale & Davies, Maesteg, Glam
Grimes, Joseph, Colchester, Builder June 7 Jones & Son, Colchester
Haddock, Julia Isabella, Rugby June 25 Williams, Leicester
Harris, Harriet, Tamerton Foliot, Devon June 30 Gard & Co, Devonport
Harvey, Elizabeth, Sheffield June 9 Vickers & Co, Sheffield
Hoggarth, George Danby, West Ayton, Yorks, Farmer May 31 Hart, Scarborough
James, Alfred Bartlett, Charlton Kings, Glos June 7 Laxton, Bristol
Ward, Edward, Gt Yarmouth June 27 Diver & Preston, Gt Yarmouth
Johnson, Robert, Harrogate June 18 Johnson, Bradford
Kersey, George, Norwich, Solicitor's Clerk June 30 Watson, Norwich
Kersey, Jane Grace, Norwich June 30 Watson, Norwich
Lambert, Mary Eliza, Leeds June 30 Nelson & Co, Leeds
Lee, Elizabeth, Market Rasen, Lincs, Fishmonger June 17 Pearson & Rainey, Market Rasen
Madeley, Frederick, Burton on Trent, Chartered Accountant July 1 Duncliffe, Burton on Trent
Marsden, John, Morpeth, China Merchant May 31 Stewart, Newcastle upon Tyne
Matthewman, Joe, Rotherham, Yorks, Lodging house Keeper June 2 Oxley & Coward, Rotherham
Mogg, Mary, Bath June 19 Stone & Co, Bath
Nelson, Harriett Augusta, Bath June 19 Stone & Co, Bath
Osborne, Algernon James Pascoe, Cambridge, Boot Dealer June 30 R C & S Burrows, Cambridge
Otter, John, Broadwey, Dorset, Gardener June 12 Bowen & Symes, Weymouth
Owen, David, Meilltyrne, Carnarvon June 30 Owen, Pwllheli, Carnarvon
Parks, Harriette, Leamington July 31 Hunter & Haynes, New sq, Lincoln's inn
Parnaby, Christopher, Blackhill, Durham, Plate Mills Manager June 13 Parnaby, Blackhill
Peoden, Charlotte, Margate June 10 Boys, Margate
Phillips, George Canning, Monks Eleigh, Suffolk, Veterinary Surgeon June 16 Phillips, Ipswich
Ramsden, Thomas Oakes, Fitzroy sq June 30 Ramsden & Co, Leadenhall st
Randall, John Davis, Wandsworth June 16 Cook & Ellis, Mark la
Rawcliffe, Richard, Blackpool July 1 Parkinson, Blackpool
Schofield, Charles George, Princes st, Regent circus June 24 Lee, Long Acre
Sellers, James, Pinchbeck, Lincs, Miller May 24 Calthrop & Harvey, Spalding
Throssell, Ann, Bournemouth June 16 Salt, Bournemouth
Tobs, James, York, Grocer July 1 Dent & Scruton, York
Underwood, John, Leicester, Plumber June 10 Storey, Leicester
Walton, Charles Izaak, Enfield, Tea Dealer June 30 Lichorish & Co, Queen Victoria st

WEEKS, WILLIAM, Shillingstone, Dorset May 26 Creech, Sturminster Newton, Dorset
WEIR, BENJAMIN, Clapham Park June 30 Hawker, Tower Bridge app
WILLIAMS, ANN, Bermondsey June 27 Diver & Preston, Gt Yarmouth
WILLIAMS, LAURA AGNES, Winchester July 1 Warner & Kirby, Winchester
WRATISLAW, MATILDA, Rome June 25 Williams, Leicester

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, May 20.

ASTON, GEORGE LYTTELTON, Cheltenham June 30 Loy & Co, Cheltenham
BATEMAN, MARY ANGELINA, Croydon June 17 Rothera & Sons, Nottingham
BRAMHALL, ALBERT, Liverpool June 7 Richards & Hurst, Manchester
BRAYLEY, JOSEPH WEDLAKE, Charlton cres, Islington June 30 Derham, Duncan ter
BUSSEY, RICHARD, Southsea, Butcher June 30 Hobbs & Brutton Portsmouth
CLAYTON, SABINA ISABELLA, Sheffield June 30 Rodgers & Co, Sheffield
FFOULKES, JAMES HASSALL and MARY SUSANNAH FFOULKES, Gresford, Denbigh July 1 Allington & Co, Wrexham
HOLMES, JOHN, Clement's In, Lombard st, Solicitor June 30 Holmes & Son, Clement's In, Lombard st
JACKSON, ISAAC, Chatteris, Grocer July 1 Ruston, Chatteris, Cambs
KITCHENMAN, LINFORD MOORE, Halifax June 24 Farrar, Halifax
LAYLAND, WILLIAM, Wigan, Blacksmith June 28 Johnson, Wigan
MARJORIBANKS, FRANCES ANNE, Torquay June 20 Meynell & Pemberton, Storey's gate, Westminster
MASON, WILLIAM, High Lanes, nr Eccleshall, Bricklayer June 14 Lea, Eccleshall
MAUNDER, REBECCA, Aldbury, Herts July 15 Ellis & Co, College hill
MULLIN, JOHN FRANCIS LANGAN, Newport, Mon, Doctor June 18 Moore, Newport, Mon
NOBLE, HENRY, King Edward st, Westminster Bridge rd, Engineer June 17 C & J Woodroffe, Gt Dover st, Southwark
OATES, CHARLES GEORGE, Leeds, Barrister at Law July 7 Nelson & Co, Leeds
PEPPER, JAMES, East Retford, Notts, Railway Platelayer July 7 Mee & Co, Retford
PRIOR, BENJAMIN, Leighton, Hunts, Farmer July 14 Hunnybun & Sons, Huntingdon
RYLAND, JOHN LLEWELLYN, Warstock, nr Birmingham June 30 Bennett, Birmingham
SAWBRIDGE, MARY ANNE, Lavender gdns, Clapham Common June 10 Rothera & Son, Nottingham
STONES THOMAS WILLIS, St John's Penistone, Yorks, Brewer July 14 Dransfield & Hodgkinson, Penistone, nr Sheffield
VEALE, Rev HENRY, Boscombe June 15 Meteyard & Co, Raymond bldgs, Gray's inn
WEBER, LOUISA, Bracknell, Berks June 30 Sargeant & Haye, Wokingham
WILLIAMS, MARY, Lingdale, Yorks June 20 Jackson & Jackson, Middlesbrough
WINTER-IRVING, The Hon WILLIAM IRVING, St Kilda, nr Melbourne, Victoria June 2 Sladen & Wing, Delahay st, Westminster
WRIGHT, WILLIAM, Talke, Staffs, Grocer June 12 Hollinshead, Tunstall

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, May 27.

ADJUDICATIONS.

ANDERSON, JOHN WILSON, Bingley, Painter Bradford Pet May 24 Ord May 24
AVIS, ARTHUR, Ipswich, Builder Ipswich Pet May 22 Ord May 22
BAKER, EDWARD, Maidenhead, Athletic Outfitter Windsor Pet May 21 Ord May 21
BATEMAN, JOHN KEMEYS, Torquay, Licensed Victualler Exeter Pet April 30 Ord May 23
BATTEN, JAMES, Ebbw Vale, Mon, Greengrocer Tredegar Pet May 23 Ord May 23
BENMORE, JOHN WILLIAM, Truro, Plumber Truro Pet May 24 Ord May 24
BLAKEY, THOMAS, Leeds, Hackney Coach Proprietor Leeds Pet April 21 Ord May 23
BURGESS, HENRY WILLIAM, Thame, Oxford, Tobacconist Aylesbury Pet May 6 Ord May 24
BUTTERFIELD, GEORGE WILLIAM, Dunstan, Lincs, Shoemaker Lincoln Pet May 24 Ord May 24
CHIGNELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Phœnix st, Somers Town, Commercial Traveller High Court Pet May 22 Ord May 22
COOPER, HERBERT EDWARD, Mansfield, Notts Nottingham Pet May 22 Ord May 23
CRAMP, GEORGE HARRY, Shepshed, Leicester, Boot Retailer Leicester Pet May 24 Ord May 24
CULPIN, ALFRED JOHN, North Evington, Leicester Leicester Pet May 23 Ord May 23
DAITER, SIMON, Brick la, Bethnal Green High Court Pet May 16 Ord May 22
DAVY, JOHN, Sheffield, Fish Dealer Sheffield Pet May 23 Ord May 23
EDWARDS, CHARLES EDWIN, Leicester sq, Music Hall Artiste High Court Pet May 5 Ord May 24
ENGLISH, GEORGE, and GEORGE AYLING, Surbiton, Brick Merchants Kingston, Surrey Pet May 1 Ord May 23
GRASBY, CHARLES EDWARD, Leeds, Farm Labourer Leeds Pet May 23 Ord May 23
GRIMES, ALICE, Erdington, Warwick Birmingham Pet April 24 Ord May 23
GROBE, HERMANN EMIL, Liverpool, Hotel Proprietor Liverpool Pet May 16 Ord May 24
HARPHAM, HARRISON, Barnsley, Bricklayer Barnsley Pet May 22 Ord May 22
HARRIES, WILLIAM JOSEPH, Caledonian rd, King's Cross, Greengrocer High Court Pet May 16 Ord May 22
HEMINGWAY, ERNEST, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, Commission Agent Leeds Pet May 23 Ord May 23
HEWATSON, JOSEPH ANGELS, and WALTER LAMBERT, Kingston upon Hull, Timber Merchants Kingston upon Hull Pet May 22 Ord May 22
JACKSON, WILLIAM LEWIS, Devonport, Butcher Plymouth Pet May 23 Ord May 23
LILLEY, WALTER EDWARD, Forest Gate High Court Pet April 21 Ord May 21
MIDDLETON, WILLIAM NOEL, Budge row, Company Promoter High Court Pet Feb 10 Ord May 21
OWEN, ROBERT HUGH, Portmadoc, Baker Portmadoc Pet May 24 Ord May 24
PAPE, WALTER MARRETT, Wisbech St Peter, Isle of Ely, Cambridge, Hairdresser King's Lynn Pet May 21 Ord May 21
PICKLES, THOMAS, Keighley, Yorks, Saddler Bradford Pet May 23 Ord May 22
QUICK, EDMUND, Pill, Somerset, Slaughterman Bristol Pet May 13 Ord May 23
ROACH, JOHN, Chingford, Essex, Builder Edmonton Pet March 7 Ord May 23
SANDERS, EMMA JANE, Aston, Birmingham Birmingham Pet April 15 Ord May 23
SHORT, JOHN, Dudley, Worcester, Labourer Dudley Pet May 22 Ord May 23
SLOTER, HENRY, Umberston st, Commercial rd, Baker High Court Pet April 8 Ord May 22
SPARROW, CLEMENT, City rd, Hatter High Court Pet May 23 Ord May 23
TANDY, THOMAS, Maindee, Newport, Greengrocer Newport Mon Pet May 21 Ord May 23
WILSON, HARRY, Tuxford, Notts, Grocer Lincoln Pet May 6 Ord May 17
WYATT, JOHN WILLIAM, Burton on Trent Burton on Trent Pet May 5 Ord May 23

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, May 30.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ALGAR, GEORGE VINCENT, and ROBERT SOTHERN, Chepstow mansions, Westbourne grove, Tailors High Court Pet May 10 Ord May 27
ANDREW, JOHN, and WILLIAM ANDREW, Oldham, Grocers Oldham Pet May 21 Ord May 21
BAILEY, WILLIAM BRIGHT, Birmingham, Grocer Birmingham Pet May 26 Ord May 26
CARTER, WILLIAM Croydon, Fruiterer Croydon Pet May 26 Ord May 26
CLIFFORD, HARRY LEWIS, Rotherham Sheffield Pet May 27 Ord May 27
COCKING RALPH RUNDLE, and HERBERT JAMES JENKIN, Newquay, Cornwall, Builders Truro Pet May 28 Ord May 28
CRAVEN, GEORGE FRED, Ripon, Yorks, Carriage Builder Northallerton Pet May 24 Ord May 24
DENNETT, ALBERT JOHN, Brixton, Decorator High Court Pet May 24 Ord May 26
DOWNES, JAMES, Wandsworth, Job Master Wandsworth Pet May 2 Ord May 27
EARNSHAW, JOSEPH, Sandiacre, Derby, Builder Derby Pet May 27 Ord May 27
EVANS, DAVID, Aberbargoed, Carpenter Tredegar Pet May 27 Ord May 27
GIBLIN, PATRICK JAMES, Liverpool, Licensed Victualler Liverpool Pet May 15 Ord May 27
GOLDRING, FRANCIS, Kingston upon Hull, Advertisement Canvasser Kingston upon Hull Pet May 27 Ord May 27
HALEY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Bramley, Painter Leeds Pet May 26 Ord May 26
HALL, STEPHEN, Eitel, Lancs, Builder Preston Pet May 8 Ord May 27
HARRISON JOHN WILLIAM, jun, Kingston upon Hull, Baker Kingston upon Hull Pet May 27 Ord May 27
HARVEY, WILLIAM, St Denys, Southampton, Builder Southampton Pet May 27 Ord May 27
HIGHAM, HENRY, St Helens, Lancs, Butcher Liverpool Pet May 16 Ord May 27
HOSSELL MARK, Masbrough, nr Rotherham, Yorks, Boat Owner Sheffield Pet May 28 Ord May 28
HUDSON, WILLIAM HENRY, Leicester, Cycle Dealer Leicester Pet May 26 Ord May 26
HUNTINGTON, HAROLD, Liverpool, Baker Liverpool Pet May 26 Ord May 26
JACKSON, LAWRENCE HENRY, Maidenhead, Butcher Windsor Pet May 26 Ord May 26
JOLLY, WALTER Preston, Butcher Preston Pet May 26 Ord May 26
JORDON, WILLIAM ALPHEUS, Nottingham, Printer Nottingham Pet May 27 Ord May 27
JUDGE, FREEMAN WILLIAM, Stone, nr Dartford, Carman Rochester Pet May 26 Ord May 26
KOEKKOEK, FREDERICK, King st, St James's, Fine Art Dealer High Court Pet May 1 Ord May 28
LITTLEWOOD, WILLIAM MARSHALL, Gt Yarmouth, Pastry Cook Gt Yarmouth Pet May 27 Ord May 27
LOOSEN, GUSTAV, Shaftesbury av High Court Pet April 30 Ord May 28
MANLEY, THOMAS, Winsford Cheshire, Provision Dealer Crewe Pet May 27 Ord May 27
MASKELL, HENRY, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, Organist Chelmsford Pet May 27 Ord May 27
MEASURES, WALTER RICHARD, Chesterfield, Poultry Dealer Chesterfield Pet May 27 Ord May 27
MINSHENETT, WILLIAM JOHN, Wheal Maria, nr Tavistock, Farmer Plymouth Pet May 27 Ord May 27
PARKER, WILLIAM HENRY, Barrow Bridge, Bolton, Fitter Bolton Pet May 27 Ord May 27
PARKHURST, FRANCIS, Horsham, Blacksmith Brighton Pet May 26 Ord May 23
POST, JOHN FLETCHER, Wroot, Lincs, Farmer Sheffield Pet May 26 Ord May 26
RHODES, ASQUITH, Scarborough, Plumber Scarborough Pet May 26 Ord May 26
ROANTREE, THOMAS HENRY LANSDOWNE, Middleham, Saddle Maker Northallerton Pet May 24 Ord May 24
ROGERS, ALFRED Cheadle, Staffs, Watchmaker Stoke upon Trent Pet May 27 Ord May 27
SCOTT JOHN PATTERSON, Sunderland, Cab Proprietor Sunderland Pet May 1 Ord May 27
THEXTON, JAMES, Windermere, Grocer Kendal Pet May 26 Ord May 26
TICKLE, GILBERT YOUNG, Freshfield, Lancs, Saw Mill Proprietor Liverpool Pet May 26 Ord May 26
THURSTON, WILLIAM, Lowestoft, Smackowner Gt Yarmouth Pet May 27 Ord May 27
WALSH THOMAS Gt Percy st, King's Cross, Insurance Agent High Court Pet May 23 Ord May 28
WALTERS, GEORGE, Pontardulais, Glam, Labourer Swansea Pet May 27 Ord May 27
WALTON, GEORGE HENRY, Whiston, nr Rotherham, Yorks, Grocer Sheffield Pet May 27 Ord May 27

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of May 16:

PEARSON, WILLIAM, Riversbill, Ashton upon Mersey, Cheshire, Commission Agent Manchester Pet May 14 Ord May 26

Amended notices, substituted for those published in the London Gazette of May 27:

BROADRIBB, SAMUEL JAMES, Newport, Baker Newport, Mon Pet May 24 Ord May 24
DAVY, JOHN, Sheffield, Fish Dealer Sheffield Pet May 8 Ord May 23

FIRST MEETINGS.

ALGAR, GEORGE VINCENT, and ROBERT SOTHERN, Chepstow mans, Westbourne grove, Tailors June 10 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
ANDERSON, JOHN WILSON, Bingley, Painter June 6 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
ANSTEY, HUGH WILLIAM Urmston, Butcher June 6 at 11.30 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
AVIS, ARTHUR, Ipswich, Builder June 6 at 11 Off Rec, 36, Princes st, Ipswich
BAKER EDWARD, Maidenhead, Athletic Outfitter June 9 at 3 95, Temple chmbrs, Temple av
BANNISTER, CHARLES, Burnley June 6 at 2.30 Off Rec, 14, Chapel st Preston
BASSITT, RICHARD ARTHUR, Gt Grimsby, Butcher June 9 at 11 Off Rec, 15, Osborne st, Gt Grimsby
BELL, ROBERT JOHN, Tredegar, Draper June 6 at 12.15, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
BENMORE JOHN WILLIAM, Truro, Plumber June 9 at 12 Off Rec, Boscawen st, Truro
BROWN, FREDERICK JAMES, Thirsk, Yorks, Temperance Hotel Proprietor June 16 at 11.30 Court House, Northallerton
DENNETT, ALBERT JOHN, Brixton, Decorator June 10 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
DOBBINS, GEORGE, Maesteg, Glam, Boot Dealer June 9 at 12.30 117, St Mary st, Cardiff
DURHAM, WALTER, and HARRY DURHAM, Cardiff June 9 at 12 117, St Mary st, Cardiff
GIBB, WALTER, West Kirby June 9 at 12 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
GOLDRING, FRANCIS, Kingston upon Hull, Advertisement Canvasser June 6 at 11 Off Rec, Trinity House la, Hull
GRASBY, CHARLES EDWARD, Leeds, Farm Labourer June 6 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
HALEY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Bramley, Leeds, Painter June 6 at 12 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
HANCOCK, HERBERT CHARLES, Derby, Tobacconist June 9 at 2.30 Off Rec, 47, Full st, Derby
HARPHAM, HARRISON, Barnsley, Bricklayer June 6 at 10.30 Off Rec, Regent st, Barnsley
HEMINGWAY, ERNEST, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, Commission Agent June 6 at 11.30 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
HUDSON, WILLIAM HENRY, Leicester, Cycle Dealer June 6 at 12.30 Off Rec, 1, Berridge st, Leicester
JONES, EDWARD AYLMER, Gosport, Hants June 6 at 3 Off Rec, Cambridge junc, Portsmouth
JUDGE, FREEMAN WILLIAM, Stone, nr Dartford, Carman June 16 at 12.15 115 High st, Rochester
LEWIS, THOMAS, Llanelly, Ironmonger June 10 at 11 Off Rec, 174, Corporation st, Birmingham
MILLER, FREDERICK GEORGE, and WILLIE JAMES MILLER, Eastbourne, Builders June 6 at 2.30 Coles & Sons, Seaside rd, Eastbourne
MILLS, ARTHUR, Derby, Upholsterer June 6 at 11 Off Rec, 47, Full st, Derby
OWEN, ROBERT HUGH, Portmadoc Baker June 10 at 1 Queen's Hotel, Blaenau Festiniog
PAPE, WALTER MARRETT, Wisbech Saint Peter, Isle of Ely, Cambridge, Hairdresser June 6 at 1 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
PARKER, WILLIAM HENRY, Bolton, Fitter June 7 at 11 Off Rec, 19, Exchange st, Bolton
PARKHURST, FRANCIS, Horsham, Blacksmith June 10 at 12.30 Off Rec, 4, Pavilion bldgs, Brighton
SHORT, JOHN, Dudley, Labourer June 6 at 11 Off Rec, Wolverhampton st, Dudley
SPARROW, CLEMENT, City rd, Hatter June 11 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
WRIGHT, WILLIAM, Barnsley, Draper June 6 at 11 Off Rec, Regent st, Barnsley

ADJUDICATION.

BAILEY, WILLIAM BRIGHT, Birmingham, Grocer Birmingham Pet May 26 Ord May 26
BLACKBURN, GEORGE HENRY, Westborough, Dewsbury, Artist Dewsbury Pet April 19 Ord May 21
CLIFFORD, HARRY LEWIS, Rotherham, Yorks, Grocer's Manager Sheffield Pet May 27 Ord May 27
COCKING, RALPH RUNDLE, and HERBERT JAMES JENKIN, Newquay, Cornwall, Builders Truro Pet May 28 Ord May 28
CORDWELL, CHARLES MARK, Catford, Blacksmith Croydon Pet April 16 Ord May 26
COTTAM, JOSHUA THOMAS, Walsall, Grocer Walsall Pet May 8 Ord May 27
CRAVEN, GEORGE FRED, Ripon, Yorks, Carriage Builder Northallerton Pet May 24 Ord May 24

DAVIS, JOHN BENJAMIN, Bristol, Builder Bristol Pet May 6 Ord May 27
DENNETT, ALBERT JOHN, Brixton, Decorator High Court Pet May 26 Ord May 26
EARNSHAW, JOSEPH, Sandiacre, Derby, Builder Derby Pet May 27 Ord May 27
EVANS, DAVID, Aberbargoed, Mon, Carpenter Tredegar Pet May 27 Ord May 27
FIELDHOUSE, THOMAS, Tipton, Chartermaster Dudley Pet May 5 Ord May 28
GOLDRING, FRANCIS, Kingston on Hull, Advertisement Canvasser Kingston on Hull Pet May 27 Ord May 27
GOULD, ALFRED, Brixton, Isinglass Manufacturer High Court Pet March 27 Ord May 28
GROVES, EDWARD JOHN, Bedminster, Bristol, Builder Bristol Pet May 6 Ord May 26
HALEY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Bramley, Leeds, Painter Leeds Pet May 26 Ord May 26
HANCOCK, HERBERT CHARLES, Derby, Tobacconist Derby Pet May 9 Ord May 27
HARRISON, JOHN WILLIAM, jun, Kingston upon Hull, Baker Kingston upon Hull Pet May 27 Ord May 27
HARVEY, WILLIAM, St Denys, Southampton, Builder Southampton Pet May 27 Ord May 27
HOSKELL, MARK, Masbrough, nr Rotherham, Yorks, Post Owner Sheffield Pet May 28 Ord May 28
HUDSON, WILLIAM HENRY, Leicester, Cycle Dealer Leicester Pet May 23 Ord May 26
HUNTINGTON, HAROLD, Liverpool, Baker Liverpool Pet May 28 Ord May 26
JACKSON, LAWRENCE HENRY, Maidenhead, Butcher Windsor Pet May 26 Ord May 26
JOLLY, WALTER, Preston, Butcher Preston Pet May 26 Ord May 26
JORDAN, WILLIAM ALPHEUS, Nottingham, Printer Nottingham Pet May 27 Ord May 27
JUDGE, FREEMAN WILLIAM, Stone, nr Dartford, Carman Rochester Pet May 26 Ord May 26
KELLY, THOMAS, Darlington, General Draper Stockton on Tees Pet May 3 Ord May 26
KIRBY, JOHN HENRY, Sunderland, Grocer Newcastle on Tyne Pet April 21 Ord May 26
LITTLEWOOD, WILLIAM MARSHALL, Gt Yarmouth, Pastry Cook Gt Yarmouth Pet May 27 Ord May 27
MANLEY, THOMAS, Winsford, Cheshire, Provision Dealer Crewe Pet May 27 Ord May 27
MASKELL, HENRY, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, Organist Chelmsford Pet May 27 Ord May 27
MEADOWS, WALTER RICHARD, Chesterfield, Poultry Dealer Chesterfield Pet May 27 Ord May 27
MILLER, FREDERICK GEORGE, and WILLIE JAMES MILLER, Eastbourne, Builders Eastbourne Pet May 21 Ord May 27
MINHINNETT, WILLIAM JOHN, Wheal Maria, nr Tavistock, Farmer Plymouth Pet May 27 Ord May 27
OCKLESHAW-JOHNSON, JOHN RICHARD, Gt College st, Westminster, Solicitor High Court Pet Feb 24 Ord May 26
PARK, WILLIAM CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, JAMES JOHN MACFADYEN, and JAMES PARK, Lime st, West India Merchants High Court Pet May 10 Ord May 27
PARKER, WILLIAM HENRY, Bolton, Fitter Bolton Pet May 27 Ord May 27
PARKHURST, FRANCIS, Horsham Blacksmith Brighton Pet May 26 Ord May 26
PENNINGTON, N G, Richmond, Surrey, Architect Wandsworth Pet March 21 Ord May 26
POST, JOHN FLETCHER, Wroot, Lincs, Farmer Sheffield Pet May 26 Ord May 28
RHODES, ASQUITH, Scarborough, Plumber Scarborough Pet May 26 Ord May 26
ROGERS, ALFRED, Cheadle, Staffs, Watchmaker Stoke upon Trent Pet May 27 Ord May 27
SQUIRE, JOHN PALLISER, and CHARLES ROSS, Newcastle upon Tyne, Confectioners Newcastle on Tyne Pet May 27 Ord May 27
STUBLEY, J H, Putney Wandsworth Pet April 14 Ord May 28
THEXTON, JAMES, Windermere, Grocer Kendal Pet May 26 Ord May 26
THURSTON, WILLIAM, Lowestoft, Smack Owner Gt Yarmouth Pet May 27 Ord May 27
TURNCOCK, THOMAS, Aighton, nr Ormskirk, Laundry Proprietor Liverpool Pet March 20 Ord May 28
WALSH, THOMAS, King's Cross, Insurance Agent High Court Pet March 28 Ord May 28
WALTERS, GEORGE, Pontardulais, Glam, Labourer Swansea Pet May 27 Ord May 27
WALTON, GEORGE HENRY, Whiston, nr Rotherham, Yorks, Grocer Sheffield Pet May 27 Ord May 27

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, June 3.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

AMBLER, EDWARD, Ruskington, Lincs, Baker Boston Pet May 30 Ord May 30
ANDERSON, ERNEST, Tonbridge, Engineer Tunbridge Wells Pet May 30 Ord May 30
ANDREWS, JOHN PETER, The Hotel Cecil, Strand High Court Pet April 23 Ord May 28
ASPDEN, CHRISTOPHER, Burnley, Auctioneer's Clerk Burnley Pet May 31 Ord May 31
BARBER, JESSE, Leicester, Butcher Leicester Pet May 31 Ord May 31
BEARE, CHARLES HENRY, Shirley, Southampton, Builder Southampton Pet May 14 Ord May 29
BENNETT, ROBERT, Preston Preston Pet May 30 Ord May 30
BENNETT, WILLIAM JAMES, Norbiton, Surrey, Law Stationer Kingston, Surrey Pet Feb 8 Ord May 29
BREWER, SAMUEL JAMES, Bridgwater, Innkeeper Bridgwater Pet May 23 Ord May 29
CADBY, HARRY SAMUEL, Smethwick, Staffs, Brass Worker West Bromwich Pet May 30 Ord May 30
CAPINDALE, JOHN THOMAS, Doncaster, Yeast Dealer Sheffield Pet May 30 Ord May 30
CROSSLEY, LAURA VERRALL, Oxford st, Soap Manufacturer High Court Pet May 29 Ord May 29
DAVIES, JAMES, Liverpool, Confectioner Liverpool Pet May 31 Ord May 31
DAVY, JAMES WILLIAM, Carlton, Notts, Hatter Nottingham Pet May 31 Ord May 31
DEAN JOSEPH, Sutton within Macclesfield, Mineral Water Manufacturer Macclesfield Pet March 14 Ord April 2
DEATH, ROBERT JAMES, Reading, Baker Reading Pet May 16 Ord May 30
DOWD, THOMAS WILLIAM Liverpool, Grocer Liverpool Pet May 31 Ord May 31
DUGMORE, WILLIAM ABSOLOM, Smithfield Market, Manchester, Fruit Merchant Manchester Pet May 14 Ord May 30
FOAD, ERNEST JOHN, Norwich, Watchmaker Norwich Pet May 30 Ord May 30
GAVIN, ANN, Manchester, Confectioner Manchester Pet May 30 Ord May 30
GRAY, ELIZABETH, Blyth, Northumberland Fruiterer Newcastle on Tyne Pet May 31 Ord May 31
GREENWOOD & Co, Chancery ln, Solicitors High Court Pet April 10 Ord May 15
HALLS, JOHN WILLIAM, New Southgate, Grocer Barnet Pet May 30 Ord May 30
HARKER, JAMES, Norwich, Grocer Norwich Pet May 30 Ord May 30
HATTRELL, FREDERICK RICHARD, Redditch, Watchmaker Birmingham Pet May 29 Ord May 29
HILDER, EDWARD WINSER, Tenterden, Kent, Farmer Hastings Pet May 29 Ord May 29
HOLLEBONE, CLIFFORD FREDERICK, Romford Chelmsford Pet May 7 Ord May 28
JINKS, ARTHUR, Sparkhill, Worcester, House Painter Birmingham Pet May 30 Ord May 30
JOHNSON, WILLIAM JOHNSON, Greenheys, Manchester Manchester Pet May 2 Ord May 30
LONG, FRANCIS, Leeds, Manufacturer's Agent Leeds Pet May 28 Ord May 28
LYONS, MARGARET, and WILLIAM JAMES HAYES, Reading, Wardrobe Dealers Reading Pet May 29 Ord May 29
MOTTERSHALL, ERNEST, Nottingham, Lace Warehouseman Nottingham Pet May 31 Ord May 31
PAGE PRESTON OSBORNE, Redland, Bristol Bristol Pet May 29 Ord May 29
PALMER, ALBERT EDWARD, Hulme, nr Manchester, Cigar Merchant Manchester Pet May 10 Ord May 30
PARK, JAMES, Leeds, Common Brewer Leeds Pet May 30 Ord May 30
PICKERING, FRANK, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts, Miner Nottingham Pet May 29 Ord May 29
PICKFORD, ALFRED, Treorky, Glam, Collier Pontypridd Pet May 28 Ord May 28
POUNTNEY, EDWIN, Ealing, Draper Brentford Pet May 30 Ord May 30
ROGERS, ENOCH, Liverpool, Tailors' Traveller Liverpool Pet May 31 Ord May 31
SAMPSON, WALTER JAMES, Warlingham, Surrey Croydon Pet April 30 Ord May 27
SHAW, FREDERICK, Blackpool, Brickmaker Preston Pet May 31 Ord May 31
SLATER, HENRY, Sutton on Forest, Yorks York Pet May 30 Ord May 30
THOMAS, A D, Chandos st, Strand, Cinematograph Operator High Court Pet May 7 Ord May 29
UNICUME, HORACE Redhill, Draper Croydon Pet May 27 Ord May 27
WAITE, THOMAS, and EDWARD JONES, Wednesbury Walsall Pet May 17 Ord May 28
WELLHAM, JAMES, Little Clacton, Builder Colchester Pet May 29 Ord May 29
WEST, JOSEPH, Beeston, Notts, Glazier Nottingham Pet May 31 Ord May 31
WHITE, WILLIAM LAWRIE, Weymouth, Dairyman Dorchester Pet May 29 Ord May 29
WILLOUGHBY, SAMUEL, Blenheim cres, Notting hill, Engineer High Court Pet May 1 Ord May 29

FIRST MEETINGS.

ANDREWS JOHN PETER, The Hotel Cecil, Strand June 12 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs. Carey st
BATTEN, JAMES, Ebbw Vale, Mon, Greengrocer June 10 at 12 135, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
BREWER, SAMUEL JAMES, Bridgwater, Innkeeper June 11 at 2.15 Mr W H Tamlyn, High st. Bridgwater
BRIERLEY, THOMAS, Manchester Umbrella Manufacturer June 11 at 2.30 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
BROADRIBB, SAMUEL JAMES, Newport, Baker June 13 at 12 Off Rec, Westgate chmbrs, Newport, Mon
BUTTERFIELD, GEORGE WILLIAM, Dunston, Lincs, Shoemaker June 12 at 12 Off Rec. 31, Silver st, Lincoln
COCKING, RALPH HUNDLE, and HERBERT JAMES JENKIN, Newquay, Cornwall, Builders June 13 at 12 Off Rec, Boscawen st, Truro
COOPER, HERBERT EDWARD, Westgate, Mansfield, Notts June 10 at 11 Off Rec, 4, Castle pl, Park st, Nottingham
CRAMP, GEORGE HARRY, Shepshed, Leicester, Boot Retailer June 10 at 12 30 Off Rec 1, Berridge st, Leicester
CROSSLEY, LAURA VERRALL, Oxford st, Soap Manufacturer June 10 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
EARNSHAW, JOSEPH, Sandiacre, Derby, Builder June 11 at 3 Off Rec, 47, Full st Derby
ELSON, SAMUEL, ARTHUR ELSON, and FRANK JAMES ELSON, Finedon, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturers June 11 at 3 Royal Hotel, Kettering
ENGLISH, ELIJAH GEORGE, and GEORGE AYLING, Surbiton, Brick Merchants June 12 at 11.30 Off Rec, 24, Railway app, London Bridge
FIELDHOUSE, THOMAS, Tipton, Chartermaster June 11 at 11 Off Rec, Wolverhampton st, Dudley
FITTON, AGNES, Oldham, Licensed Victualler June 10 at 11 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Queen st
GIBLIN PATRICK JAMES, Liverpool, Licensed Victualler June 11 at 12.30 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
HARVEY, WILLIAM, St Denys, Southampton, Builder June 10 at 3 Off Rec, 172, High st, Southampton
HILDER, EDWARD WINSER, Tenterden, Farmer June 11 at 20 Messrs Mace & Sons, Solicitors, Tenterden
HUNTINGTON, HAROLD, Liverpool, Baker June 11 at 12 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
JACKSON, LAWRENCE HENRY, Maidenhead, Butcher June 11 at 3 95, Temple chmbrs, Temple av
JACKSON, WILLIAM LEWIS, Devonport, Butcher June 13 at 11 6, Athenæum ter, Plymouth
JORDON, WILLIAM ALMPEUS Nottingham, Printer June 10 at 12 Off Rec, 4, Castle pl, Park st, Nottingham
KELLY, THOMAS Darlington, Hatter June 11 at 3 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd, Middlesbrough
LONG, FRANCIS, Leeds, Merchant June 11 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
MINHINNETT, WILLIAM JOHN, Wheal Maria, nr Tavistock, Farmer June 11 at 11 6, Athenæum ter, Plymouth
PARK, JAMES, Leeds, Common Brewer June 11 at 11.30 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
POUNTNEY, EDWIN, Ealing, Draper June 11 at 2 30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
RHODES, ASQUITH, Scarborough, Plumber June 10 at 11 74, Newborough Scarborough
SANDY, THOMAS Newport, Greengrocer June 11 at 11 Off Rec, Westgate chmbrs, Newport, Mon
SIMMS, FREDERICK, Moss Side, nr Manchester, Advertising Contractor June 11 at 3 30 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
SLATER HENRY, Sutton on Forest, Yorks June 16 at 12.15 Off Rec, Red House, Duncombe pl, York
VETROMILE, CHARLES V, Cardiff, Ship Chandler June 10 at 3 117, St Mary st, Cardiff
WORTLEY, JOHN, Frettenham, Norfolk, Farmer June 10 at 12.30 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of May 30:

SHORT, JOHN, Dudley, Labourer June 6 at 11 Off Rec, Wolverhampton st, Dudley

ADJUDICATIONS.

AMBLER, EDWARD, Ruskington, Lincs, Baker Boston Pet May 30 Ord May 30
ASPDEN, CHRISTOPHER Burnley, Auctioneer's Clerk Burnley Pet May 31 Ord May 31
BARBER, JESSE, Woodgate, Leicester, Butcher Leicester Pet May 31 Ord May 31
BENNETT, ROBERT, Preston Preston Pet May 30 Ord May 30
BREWER, SAMUEL JAMES, Bridgwater, Innkeeper Bridgwater Pet May 23 Ord May 30
BRIERLEY, THOMAS, Manchester, Umbrella Manufacturer Manchester Pet May 16 Ord May 26
BRADRIBB, SAMUEL JAMES Newport, Baker Newport, Mon Pet May 24 Ord May 31
CAPINDALE, JOHN THOMAS, Doncaster, Yeast Dealer Sheffield Pet May 30 Ord May 30
CARROLL, HENRY, Liverpool, Stationer Liverpool Pet April 13 Ord May 29
CONNOLLY, EDWARD PATRICK, Southport, Wine Merchant Liverpool Pet April 7 Ord May 29
COTTRILL, MARTHA and JOHN OSMROD COTTRILL, Bolton, Machinists Bolton Pet May 6 Ord May 31
CULVERWELL, MAURICE, Manchester, Addresser Manchester Pet March 27 Ord May 31
DAVIES, JAMES, Liverpool, Confectioner Liverpool Pet May 31 Ord May 31
DAVY, JAMES WILLIAM, Carlton, Notts, Hatter Nottingham March 31 Ord May 31
FITTON, AGNES, Oldham, Licensed Victualler Oldham Pet May 1 Ord May 30
FOAD, ERNEST JOHN, Norwich, Watchmaker Norwich Pet May 30 Ord May 30
GIBLIN, PATRICK JAMES Liverpool Licensed Victualler Liverpool Pet May 15 Ord May 29
GLADWELL, RICHARD HUME, Otley, Suffolk, Miller Ipswich Pet May 13 Ord May 31
HARKER, JAMES, Norwich, Grocer Norwich Pet May 30 Ord May 30
HATTRELL, FREDERICK RICHARD, Redditch, Watchmaker Birmingham Pet May 29 Ord May 29
HILDER, EDWARD WINSER, Tenterden, Kent, Farmer Hastings Pet May 29 Ord May 29
HILLAM, JOSEPH GARSIDE, Moorgate st, Company Promoter High Court Pet Jan 16 Ord May 16

INGRAM, EDMUND, Bath, Coachbuilder Bath Pet May 16 Ord May 30
IRELAND, WILLIAM, and HARRY PHILLIPS, Stepney, Builders High Court Pet April 14 Ord May 29
JINKS, ARTHUR, Sparkhill, Worcester, House Painter Birmingham Pet May 30 Ord May 30
KOEKKOEK, FREDERICK, King st, St James', Fine Art Dealer High Court Pet May 1 Ord May 31
LONG, FRANCIS, Leeds, Merchant Leeds Pet May 28 Ord May 28
LYONS, MARGARET, and WILLIAM JAMES HAYES, Reading, Wardrobe Dealers Reading Pet May 29 Ord May 29
MOORE, ERNEST, Streatham, Provision Merchant High Court Pet April 14 Ord May 28
MOTTERSHALL, ERNEST, Nottingham, Lace Warehouseman Nottingham Pet May 31 Ord May 31
PARK, JAMES, Leeds, Common Brewer Leeds Pet May 30 Ord May 30
PICKERING, FRANK, Sutton in Ashfield, Miner Nottingham Pet May 29 Ord May 29
PICKFORD, ALFRED, Treorky, Glam, Collier Pontypridd Pet May 28 Ord May 28
POUSTNEY, EDWIN, Ealing, Draper Brentford Pet May 30 Ord May 30
RANSFORD, SAMUEL, Clevedon, Somerset Bristol Pet May 22 Ord May 29
RATHBONE, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, Mangotsfield, Glos, Plumber Bristol Pet May 22 Ord May 29
ROGERS, ENOCH, Liverpool, Tailor's Traveller Liverpool Pet May 31 Ord May 31
SCOTT, JOHN PATTERSON, Sunderland, Cab Proprietor Sunderland Pet May 1 Ord May 29
SHAW, FREDERICK, Blackpool, Brickmaker Preston Pet May 31 Ord May 31
SLATER, HENRY, Sutton on Forest, Yorks York Pet May 30 Ord May 30
THOMAS, JOHN, Caludon House, nr Coventry, Poultry Farmer Coventry Pet April 17 Ord May 28
TOMMY, JONATHAN, Wem, Salop, Builder Shrewsbury Pet May 7 Ord May 30
TRIGGS, GEORGE BENJAMIN, Whidborne st, King's Cross, Pork Butcher Croydon Pet May 21 Ord May 28
WALKER, JOHN HENRY, Chingford, Essex Edmonton Pet March 26 Ord May 28
WELLHAM, JAMES, Little Clacton, Essex, Builder Colchester Pet May 29 Ord May 29
WEST, JOSEPH, Beeston, Notts, Glazier Nottingham Pet May 31 Ord May 31
WHITE, WILLIAM LAWRIE, Weymouth, Dairyman Dorchester Pet May 29 Ord May 29

Where difficulty is experienced in procuring the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL *with regularity it is requested that application be made direct to the Publisher, at 27, Chancery-lane.*

Annual Subscriptions, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE: SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, £1 6s.; *by post,* £1 8s. WEEKLY REPORTER, £1 6s.; *by post,* £1 8s. SOLICITORS' JOURNAL *and* WEEKLY REPORTER, £2 12s., *post-free.*

Volumes bound at the Office—cloth, 2s. 9d.; half law calf, 5s. 6d.

Special Advantages to Private Insurers.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. FIRE.

Established 1803.

Old Broad-street, E.C., 22, Pall Mall, S.W., and 47, Chancery-lane, W.C.

Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; Paid-up, £300,000.

Total Funds over £1,500,000.

R. COZENS SMITH, *General Manager.*

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, S.E.,

NEEDS HELP.

J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Treasurer.

MR. F. F. MONTAGUE, LL.B., continues to PREPARE for the SOLICITORS' FINAL and INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS; payment by result.—Particulars on application, personally or by letter, at 93, Chancery-lane, W.C.

LAW. — Solicitors at Calcutta Require Assistant (Admitted), not over 27 years of age; University man preferred.—Apply, by letter, to MORGAN, PRICE, & MEWBURN, 33, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

LAW.—Experienced Managing Clerk (unadmitted) Desires Engagement; Town or Country; Conveyancing, Chancery, Common Law, and General Litigation; act without supervision; manage branch office; highest references.—X. L., 116, Minard-road, Catford.

BOOK-KEEPER and CASHIER Requires Situation; experienced; competent in Accountancy and Kain's System; good references; age 24.—Apply, A. B., care of Post Office, Much Hadham, Herts.

LAND REGISTRY.

THE LAND REGISTRY will be CLOSED on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of JUNE.

BY ORDER.

TO BOOKBUYERS and LIBRARIANS of FREE LIBRARIES. — The JUNE Catalogues of valuable Second-Hand Works and New Remainders, offered at prices greatly reduced, are now ready, and will be sent post-free upon application to W. H. SMITH & SON, Library Department, 186, Strand, London, W.C.

MADAME AUBERT'S GOVERNESS and SCHOOL AGENCY (Established 1880), 139 and 141, Regent-street, W.—Resident, Daily, and Visiting Governesses, Lady Professors and Teachers, Répétitrices, Chaperons, Companions, Lady Housekeepers (English and Foreign) introduced for British Isles and Abroad; Schools and Educational Homes recommended.

ADVERTISER owns a Pure Metallic Paint Deposit of 1,000,000 tons; powder costs 30s. per ton to produce; retail selling price £34; £6,000 Half Share, or unique as a company.—K., "Solicitors' Journal" Office, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.

£9,000 Wanted on Mortgage of Freehold Property about 20 miles north of London; repayable by sums of not less than £500 quarterly; estimated value £20,000. — Principals and solicitors only apply, ASH, 9, Walbrook, E.C.

SOLICITORS, Mortgagees, Trustees, and Owners generally of Freehold or Leasehold Properties for Sale in Town or Country can find an immediate purchaser by sending full particulars to RETIRED, 43, Pyrland-road, London, N. Condition as to repair immaterial. Being actual purchaser, no commission required.

CAPITAL City Offices to be Let, from £80 to £40.—SEARLE & HAYES, Paternoster House, E.C.

EGYPTIAN HALL (England's Home of Mystery).

Established 29 years.

Mr. J. N. MASKELYNE and his Company of Inimitable Artists DAILY, at 3 and 8.

The Easter Programme replete with modern miracles. Reserved and numbered seats, 5s. and 3s; area, 2s.; best balcony in London, 1s. Children under 12 half-price.

ORIENT-PACIFIC LINE

PLEASURE CRUISE.

The magnificent twin-screw steamship

"MEXICO,"

5,549 tons register, 6,000-horse power,

Will leave London on the 2nd July for

NORWAY FIORDS, NORTH CAPE, and

SPITZBERGEN (for MIDNIGHT SUN),

Arriving back in London 26th July.

Managers:

F. GREEN & CO.; ANDERSON, ANDERSON, & CO.

Head Office:

FENCHURCH AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

For PASSAGE apply to the latter Firm, at 5, FENCHURCH-AVENUE; or to West End Branch Office, 16, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.

THE

NEW PALACE STEAMERS, LTD.

"ROYAL SOVEREIGN"

AND

"KOH-I-NOOR."

SAILINGS COMMENCE 17th MAY,

To

SOUTHEND, MARGATE, & RAMSGATE.

T. E. BARLOW, Director and Manager, 50, King William-street, E.C.

Telephone: 602 Holborn.

EDE AND SON

ESTABLISHED 1689.

ROBE MAKERS. COURT TAILORS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

To H.M. THE KING and H.M. THE QUEEN.

Robe Makers to the Lord Chancellor and Judges.

ROBES FOR KING'S COUNSEL AND BARRISTERS.

SOLICITORS' GOWNS.

COURT SUITS IN CLOTH AND VELVET.

Wigs and Gowns for Registrars, Town Clerks, Clerks of the Peace, and Coroners.

CORPORATION AND UNIVERSITY GOWNS.

93 & 94, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION

Baker-street Station.

THE ORIGINAL CORONATION ROBES WORN BY GEORGE THE FOURTH.

NEW PORTRAIT MODELS of HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA, T.R.H. THE PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES.

REGAL and HISTORICAL COSTUMES.

FROM THE REIGN OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY.

Madame Tussaud's Roumanian Band.

Orchestral Performances, Special Quartette, Trios, &c.

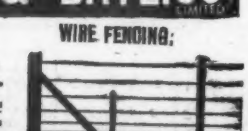
Admission, 1s.; Children under 12, 6d. Open 10 till 10.

BAYLISS, JONES & BAYLISS, LIMITED

WROUGHT IRON HURDLES AND GATES

PATENT CONTINUOUS FENCING.

WIRE FENCING.



GALVANIZED COMBINED MESH NETTING.

Averages 20 per cent. Cheaper than ordinary Netting.

List free.

TREE GUARDS.

POULTRY FENCING.

IRON WHEEL-BARROWS.

KENNEL RAILING.

NEW PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING ROUND-BAR RAILING (No. 2740).

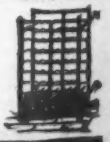
Can be fixed close up to Purchaser's boundary, and suits rise or fall in the ground.

It, we believe, the cheapest in the market.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

TENNIS FENCES

WINE BINS



ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ALL KINDS OF HURDLES, FENCING, GATES, &c. FREE

VICTORIA WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

LONDON OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS—139 & 141, CANNON STREET, E.C.